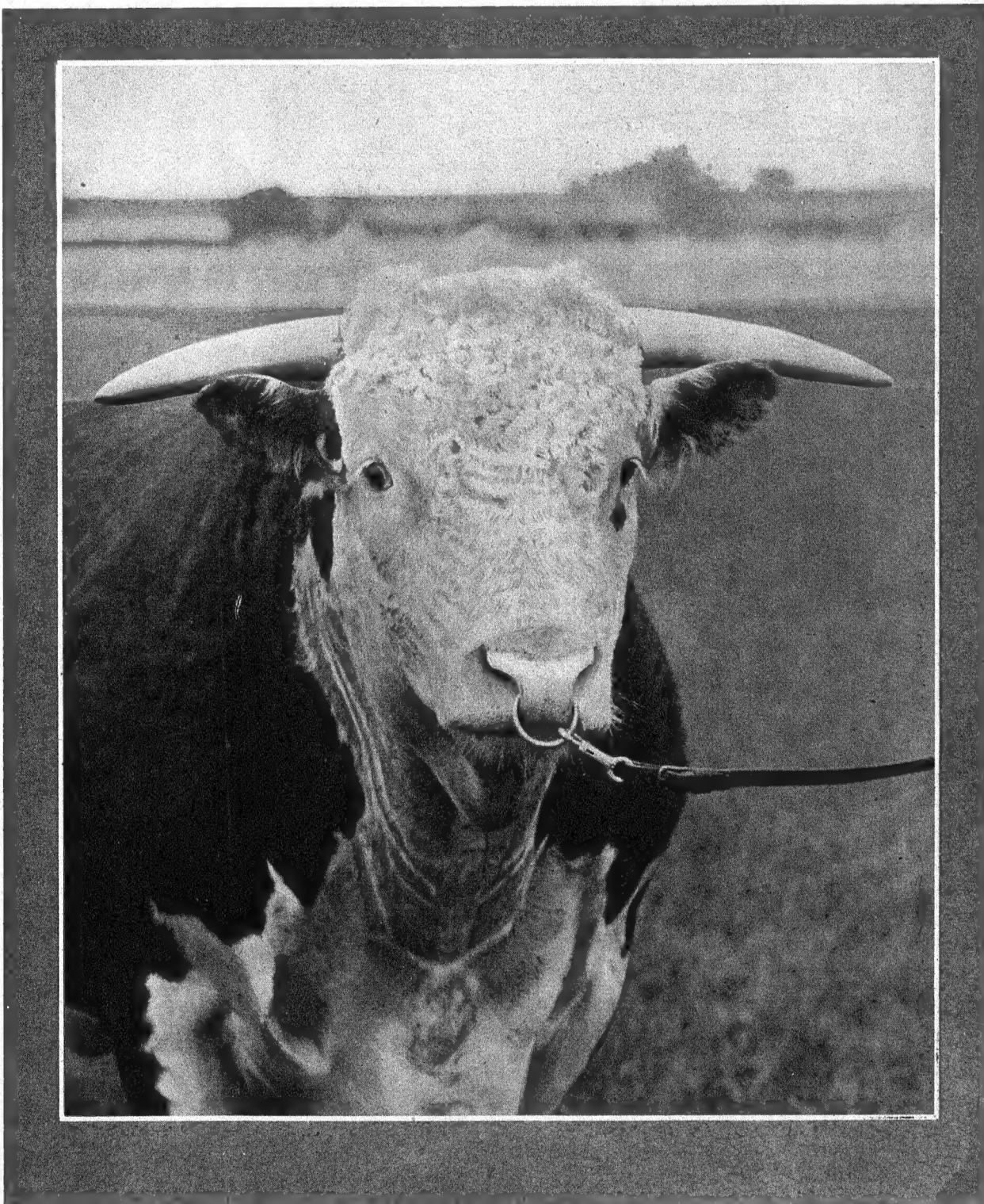


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

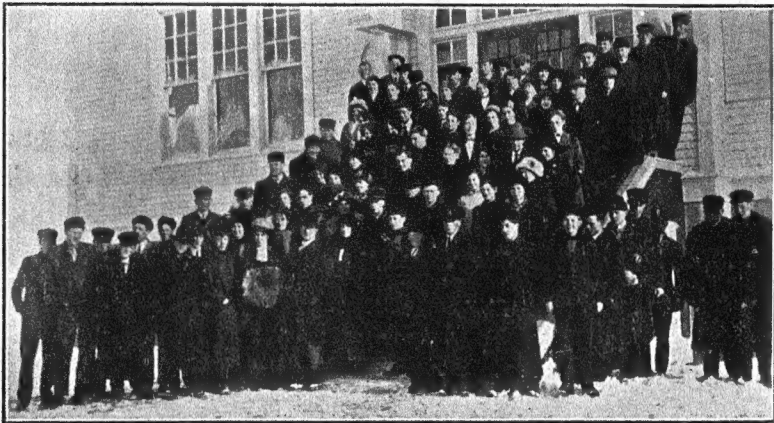
JUNE 30, 1915



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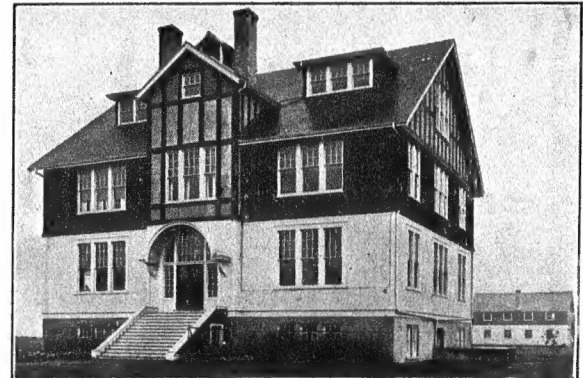
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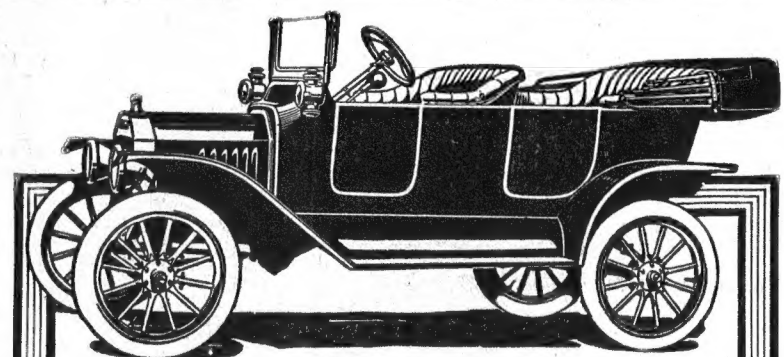
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Troft
Home Editor: Francis Marlon Beynon

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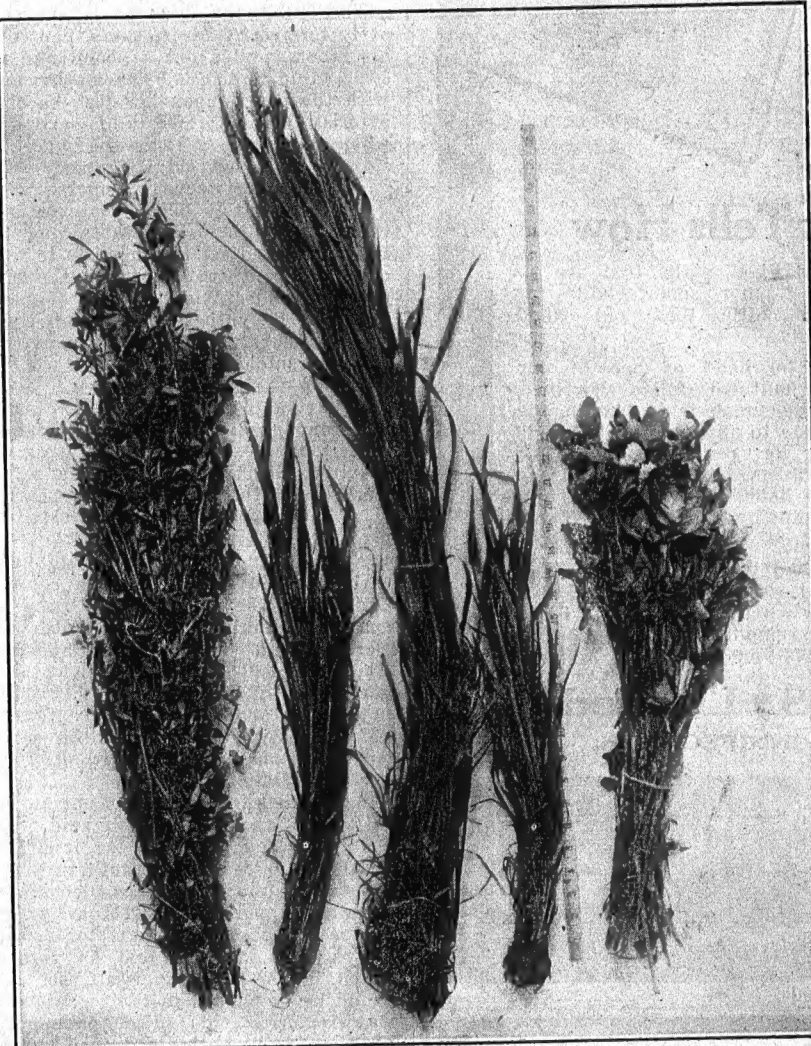
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Brandon Man.

The New Brand Act

requires the re-registration of all the Brands in the Province. All persons who registered Brands before December 31st, 1906, will require to have the same re-registered during the present year. Notices are being sent out, but because of changes of address they may not reach some owners of Brands, and all such are requested to communicate with the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat at once, giving a description of their Brands, and their present address, when full information will be sent them with respect to renewal of the same.

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Province of Alberta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Siberian Cossack alfalfa, Marquis wheat, winter wheat, Red Bobs wheat, and red clover gathered on Seager Wheeler's farm, Rosthern, Sask., on June 19, 1915.

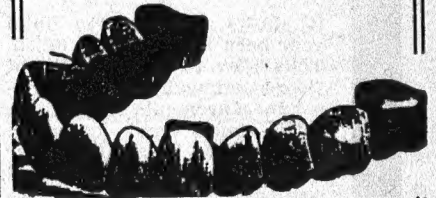
SEAGER WHEELER'S CROPS

The illustration on this page shows samples of wheat, alfalfa and clover grown by Seager Wheeler this year on his farm at Rosthern, Sask. These samples were taken from the field on June 19. The development of all these plants is remarkable since the weather has been far from favorable for growing crops in the Rosthern district all spring. Concerning general conditions, Seager Wheeler says: "All these plants were grown under disadvantageous conditions. We have only had one good rain on May 14, since the snow went away. Conditions here may be termed droughty. We have had five different frosts during June and these did not assist crops at all. But for the cool weather conditions would be getting serious. Lots of rain has fallen in the Prince Albert and Saskatchewan districts, but we are out of the track at present. Regarding crop conditions, in the immediate district frost did not do any serious damage. West of Rosthern on low lying land, at Laird and Waldheim, around Duck Lake and east of the river, the grain was frozen badly. Many fields are brown and will have to make a fresh start again. Rains that fall from now on will encourage a good growth, but will delay maturity. Whereas crops were, at the end of May, two weeks earlier than usual, they are now at least ten days to two weeks later and unless very favorable weather from now on occurs there may be danger of a late harvest. The wheat I am sending is not average by any means. It is exceptionally good and cannot be duplicated in this district."

The grain in the centre, which is fully headed out, is winter wheat. It came from small plots planted by Mr. Wheeler last fall and the seed is from some individual strains of his own selection. By comparing this wheat with the rule in the photograph it will be seen that it measures well over four feet. There are two sorts, bald and bearded, both of which originated on the farm, and it is hoped that they will prove profitable and hardy strains. On the left of the winter wheat is a sample of Marquis wheat. It measures just about 24 inches long. This wheat came from a hand selected quarter acre seed plot. The grain on the right is "Red Bobs," an early wheat of Mr. Wheeler's own selection. As can be seen, it is almost bursting into head. The Cossack alfalfa on the left is over three feet tall and the Red Clover on the right is a very fine specimen indeed.

The splendid development of these plants clearly demonstrates that the cultural methods employed by Seager Wheeler are correct and highly successful. As has already been announced, The Guide has made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler for a number of articles describing his farming methods, which will be published during next fall and winter.

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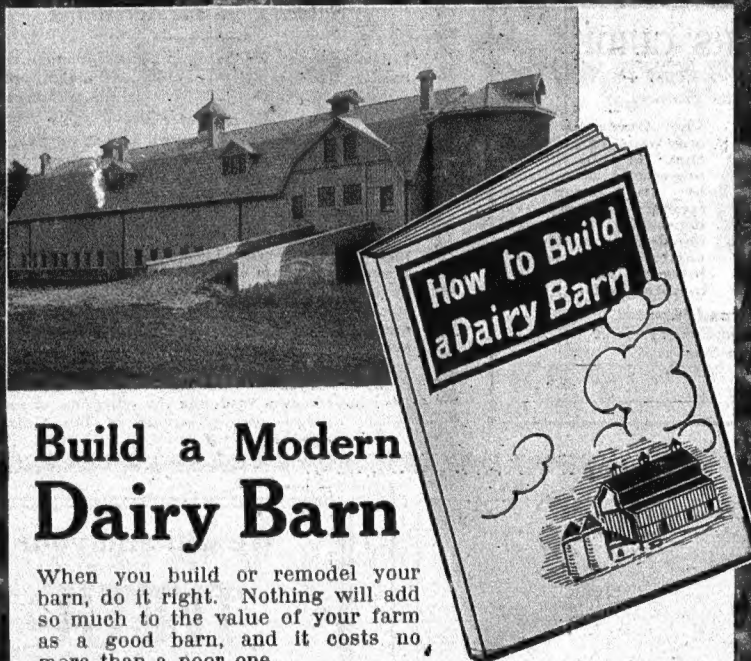
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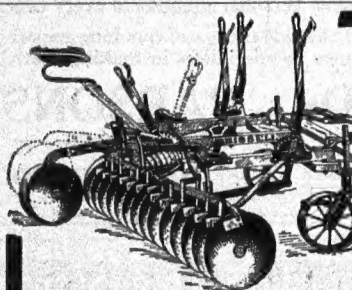
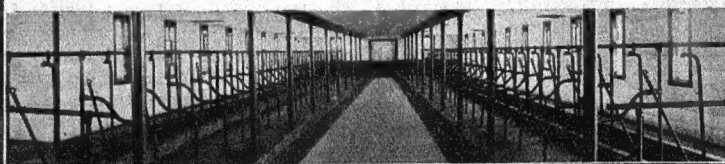
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THE "OLD MAN" OF ORANGE

Thomas A. Edison, manufacturer, is the largest individual user of carbolic acid in America.

Under normal business conditions, he uses about a ton a day in the manufacture of his new diamond-disc gramophone records. All of this acid comes from England and Germany. When war was declared the entire supply was suddenly cut off. Carbolic acid is used in the manufacture of high-power explosives, and both England and Germany needed all they could get. The Edison factory faced a shut-down that threatened to throw hundreds of employees out of work and cost the company many thousands of dollars a month. No chemical company in the United States would undertake to furnish carbolic acid within from six to nine months. The news was brought to Edison when he was at work in his laboratory at Orange, New Jersey.

The "old man," as he is affectionately termed by his workers, paused in his labors, pulled out a pencil and did some rapid figuring. Then he drummed with the pencil upon his desk—a characteristic habit formed in his early days when he was a telegraph operator. Edison could not think properly without a pencil between his fingers.

He immediately began to investigate the various processes of obtaining carbolic acid, and set his chemists to work on experiments to determine the most practical and efficient method of manufacturing it synthetically. After a few days of hard work he was convinced that the sulphonic process was what he wanted.

"Start a plant of our own," he finally announced. And at once the entire factory force—or as much of it as was required for the purpose—was set to work to put the new plant into being.

"Don't talk—act," he instructed his managers.

Now it is no easy task to establish a carbolic acid plant in this country. Ordinarily, the acid is made from the coal tar obtained from English and German coal. The coal tar made from American coal contains such a small percentage of carbolic acid that it has not been found commercially practicable to extract it. So Edison set to work to manufacture carbolic acid "synthetically."

Synthetic carbolic acid is not an imitation, but the real carbolic acid, purer than that found in the tar itself. A synthetic process of manufacture is a process of uniting various elements to form a compound. Edison's task was to evolve a process and plant for making a synthetic carbolic acid as pure as found in the coal tar itself, so there would be no change in the technique of manufacturing his disc phonograph records. So he abruptly dropped all his other work and set three shifts of men to work, each shift working eight hours a day, to make plans for manufacturing phenol synthetically from benzol, from which carbolic acid is made, and to build the new plant under his direction.

To meet the emergency space was provided in the factory buildings. An area was cleaned up and made ready for the machinery. A part of the machinery was purchased; what could not be purchased was made on the spot. Another force of factory workers was set at the task of making the required tools and equipment. On the eighteenth day after the formula was established, the plant was in operation and was turning out a thousand pounds of synthetic carbolic acid a day—enough to keep the disc factory running without interruption. Edison's prompt action had saved the situation.

And in the meantime, the chemical companies are "struggling and sweating," as Kipling would say, eight months behind the "old man" of Orange, who, despite his sixty-eight years, stayed down at his office till 2:58 a.m. on the morning of my visit to finish a job that he had begun at 8:32 of the morning before, and who registered both dates on his time ticket, which he punches as punctiliously as his office boy.

"Inspiration?" he once retorted in response to an inquiry. "Umph! Inspiration is ninety-eight per cent. perspiration."

—Kendall Banning, in System.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 30th, 1915

DOMINION DAY

Forty-eight years ago tomorrow, on the first day of July, 1867, the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became the Dominion of Canada. Since that time Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have joined the confederation and today the Dominion reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes to the Polar Seas. As Dominion day is celebrated on the first of July each year, it would be well for us to look back over the past twelve months and take stock of what the Dominion and its people have done that is worthy of record during the year. Since last Dominion day the calamity of a terrible war has fallen upon the world, and this has given Canada an opportunity to demonstrate her strength and her manhood by sending upwards of 75,000 of her sons across the seas to defend the Empire and to uphold the principles of justice and humanity. The year has also seen a change in the attitude of the people towards political corruption and public opinion has insisted upon the exposure of those in high and low places who have been guilty of betraying the trust reposed in them by the people. It has seen, too, a wave of temperance sentiment passing over the country and the Province of Saskatchewan will celebrate Dominion day by closing, we hope for ever, the bar-rooms of the province. If every province of the Dominion would celebrate Dominion Day in some such way as this each year, Canada would indeed soon be justly entitled to call itself "The home of the brave and the land of the free."

MANITOBA'S POLITICAL MESS

Day by day, as the probe goes into the political scandal in Manitoba, the signs of corruption and graft increase. More prominent people are being implicated daily and it looks now as tho some of the men "higher up" feel themselves in danger. The latest sensation is the charge made by the private Conservative members of the legislature that the new government, or at least some members of it, have been guilty of graft and corruption by accepting or agreeing to accept \$50,000 to withdraw election protests and ease up on the investigation of the parliament buildings graft. The government has already appointed a new royal commission to investigate this counter charge. The people of Manitoba will certainly expect this new charge to be investigated to the limit and if the Norris government or any of its members are shown to be guilty of this political crime, they should be put where they belong—into obscurity. The Manitoba people are tired of graft and political crookedness and it will go hard for any politician who is exposed as a crook no matter whether he be Grit or Tory. One of the extraordinary things about the new exposure is that the Winnipeg Telegram is demanding that the Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught, appoint a commission to do the investigating. If the Norris government had refused to appoint an efficient commission with wide powers, it would then certainly be time for the Dominion government to take action, but until the Manitoba government refuses to do its duty by providing for a thorough probe, the Governor-General would be well advised to keep his hands off. If the Liberal government is guilty of accepting bribes, then those who were the bribers were the political operators of the Winnipeg Telegram. So no matter whether the charge is true or false the Telegram in decency should not make so much noise. And right here

we would point out, lest it might be forgotten, that the Winnipeg Telegram has repeatedly stooped to the dirtiest of tactics to injure the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Guide. The Telegram is now preaching purity when only a few months ago it was vigorously defending its political proprietors who have been exposed as political crooks. The Winnipeg Telegram has a most unsavory record and its preaching of purity now will not go down very well with those who have known its record in the past. It would be splendid work in behalf of political purity to have one of the royal commissions investigate the ownership and financial backing of the Winnipeg Telegram. The public would then know who it is who paid for the miserable dirty attacks on the Grain Growers' Association and how much of the public money has been misused in supporting this disreputable journal. Let the investigators probe go deep into the Winnipeg Telegram so that we may learn the truth.

FLAX SHIPMENTS PROTECTED

Flax shippers will be glad to learn that the railway commission issued an order on June 21 compelling all railway companies to accept the responsibility for leakage in flax cars. In order to place this responsibility upon the railways it will be necessary for the shipper to pay a charge of \$2.00, which is the cost of a paper lining for flax cars. After this charge of \$2.00 is paid by the shipper the railway company will then be forced to deliver the same amount of flax as they receive or pay for the shortage. Since October the 12th, 1914, the C. P. R. has only accepted flax shipments at owners' risk of leakage, claiming the flax was a fluid grain and therefore extremely liable to leakage. The new order of the Grain Commission will place flax shippers on the same basis as other grain shippers upon payment of \$2.00, the charge specified in the order. The C. P. R. should have been big enough to make such a reasonable regulation itself long ago instead of being forced into it by the railway commission.

WHICH PARTY?

The Toronto Globe does not look with favor upon the movement among the farmers of the West towards the nomination and election of Independent farmer members to the Dominion parliament. The Globe admits that our political life has been dominated by the fantastic notion that agriculture depends for success on the growth of big cities, and that "out of this remarkable confusion of the sustaining with the depending class has grown the policy of doubly taxing the farmer to make a market for him," but suggests that "if the farmers are growing dissatisfied over their position of burden bearers for dependent industries, they will find it more effective to ally themselves with the established party that has always advocated equality before the law." The Globe unfortunately does not give us the name of the party that it recommends the farmers to support and looking back over the history of Canada for the past forty years, we must confess that we are unable to discover what party is referred to. We take it for granted that the Globe is not advising the farmers to ally themselves with the Conservative party, which placed the burden of the so-called "National Policy" upon the farmers and other producers: neither can we believe that The Globe refers to the Liberal party, which continued that same National Policy practically unchanged during the fifteen years of power which it enjoyed between 1896 and 1911. There is just one

possibility and that is that the party believing in equality before the law is the Labor party, represented at Ottawa by a single member, Alphonse Verville, the member for Maisonneuve, Montreal. We understand that Mr. Verville does believe in equality before the law and we have no doubt that when the farmers of the West send men to Ottawa who will truly represent them, they will co-operate with the Labor party in endeavoring to establish Free Trade and to destroy Special Privilege in every form.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

Experts who can read between the lines assert that the brief official reports issued by the French War Office telling of the capture of a trench here and the occupation of a hill there indicate that a great battle of prime importance is proceeding at the south-eastern end of General Joffre's line. The French have been making slow but steady progress in the neighborhood of Arras and Souchez during the last week and they appear to be getting into a position from which to start the "big drive" that the world has been looking for since the opening of spring. Meanwhile the British, including the Canadian contingent, reinforced by fresh drafts, are keeping the Germans busy and incidentally taking a trench or two occasionally at the other end of the line, while the Russians, tho they have lost Lemberg which they captured from the Austrians last fall, are still full of fight and now barring the road against the advancing enemy. That the Allies are far from having their full strength in the field is shown by the immense number of soldiers in training in every part of Great Britain. Many battalions which were raised immediately after the outbreak of war and which are by this time ready to do duty anywhere, are still training in England. Apparently they are being held in reserve awaiting a favorable moment and a sufficient supply of guns, ammunition and other supplies, before being launched in a tremendous attack designed to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium.

Lloyd George's campaign for a great increase in the production of munitions is already bearing fruit. Before using the compulsory powers which have been conferred upon him he has given the working-men one week in which to enlist for service in the "factory line," asking every skilled man to volunteer his services, pledging himself to work full time in the munition factories and to go wherever he is required. A big response is being made to this appeal and there is no doubt that the result will speedily be seen in a large increase in the munitions of war necessary to give the highest possible efficiency to the men in the trenches.

A LESSON OF THE TIMES

Ever since The Guide came into existence seven years ago and began to advocate progressive measures and square deal legislation it has been a target of attack from all those quarters controlled by Special Privilege as well as by those who believe in "let well enough alone." Even among the farmers in Western Canada, for whose benefit The Guide was brought into existence and for whose benefit it has been published, there has been some criticism. The events of the past two years, however, have proven conclusively to any fair minded person that there is need and abundant need for the reforms which The Guide and the organized farmers have continually advocated. Some of these reforms are already being given effect to, while others cannot now be long

delayed. No more striking proof of the need of Direct Legislation could be found than the huge graft exposure which recently forced the Manitoba Government out of power. Sir Rodmond Roblin and the members of his cabinet who were responsible for the graft of the parliament buildings were the most vigorous opponents of Direct Legislation. It is quite easy now to see why they did not want the people to have any say in the making of the laws. Any government in Canada that now opposes Direct Legislation must rest under the suspicion of hiding something which it does not want the public to know about. Woman suffrage is another reform which is making great headway and the part which the women have played in the present war demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that they should be placed upon equality with men at the ballot box. The high freight rates against which the organized farmers have complained were proven conclusively by the Railway Commission and some attempt at improvement was made last year in the reductions ordered by the commission. That reforms in our banking system are needed can be proven by the evidence of practically every farmer and business man in the country, and these reforms are only delayed because of the political power exercised by the bankers' organization. The protective tariff against which the farmers in the West have fought for years has proven to be a failure from every standpoint. It will neither produce sufficient revenue nor stimulate national industry. As a revenue producer the protective tariff sponge has been squeezed dry and yet Canada is running in debt steadily. Investigations at Ottawa show that public money has been squandered in untold millions by both Liberal and Conservative parties. The patronage evil has eaten the vitals out of our public life and civil service reform accompanied by business like administration of public affairs is sadly needed. These are war times, and these are

hard times and they bring a lesson home to every man and woman. The lesson is to throw aside political prejudice and stand side by side with your fellowmen and demand that these reforms for which the organized farmers have stood be instituted to give us honesty in public life, efficiency in the transaction of public business and conservation of the great resources of our country. Canada should be the home of the most prosperous and contented people on the face of the earth instead of the stamping ground of Special Privilege, the home of the most tax-burdened people on the globe and reeking with political corruption.

CANADA TO THE FRONT

In Manitoba there are now two royal commissions at work—one investigating graft charges against the late Conservative government and the other investigating charges of graft against the new Liberal government. In Ottawa a royal commission is investigating the graft in war supplies purchased by the Militia Department. A partizan commissioner has recently investigated the work of the Department of the Interior under the late Liberal government. It is a partizan report and is therefore not believed, tho there is good reason to believe that a proper commission would have uncovered graft in the same place. In British Columbia there should be a royal commission investigating the charges of graft against the McBride government. In political crookedness there are few if any countries that can surpass Canada. Wherever there is an opportunity given for a complete and impartial investigation of government expenditures graft is almost invariably found. Neither party is free from it. Generally, however, such charges are investigated by a parliamentary or legislative committee, which is, of course, a cheap scheme for whitewashing the accused government. There should

be some machinery provided by which proper and complete investigation could be made at any time into the operations of any government when charges are laid by responsible parties. The waste of public monies, the graft, patronage and corruption in Canada is huge. It has come to the stage now where any government or politician who refuses to allow an impartial investigation of such charges will be at once judged guilty by public opinion.

One of our correspondents protests that the Liberal party at Ottawa was a low tariff party and points to the defeat of the party on Reciprocity. By figuring out the tariff reductions made by the Laurier government it would have taken them just 225 years to get to free trade. Reciprocity was a splendid measure, but it should not be forgotten that it was for natural products almost entirely and Fielding publicly announced that there was to be no reduction in the duties on manufactured goods.

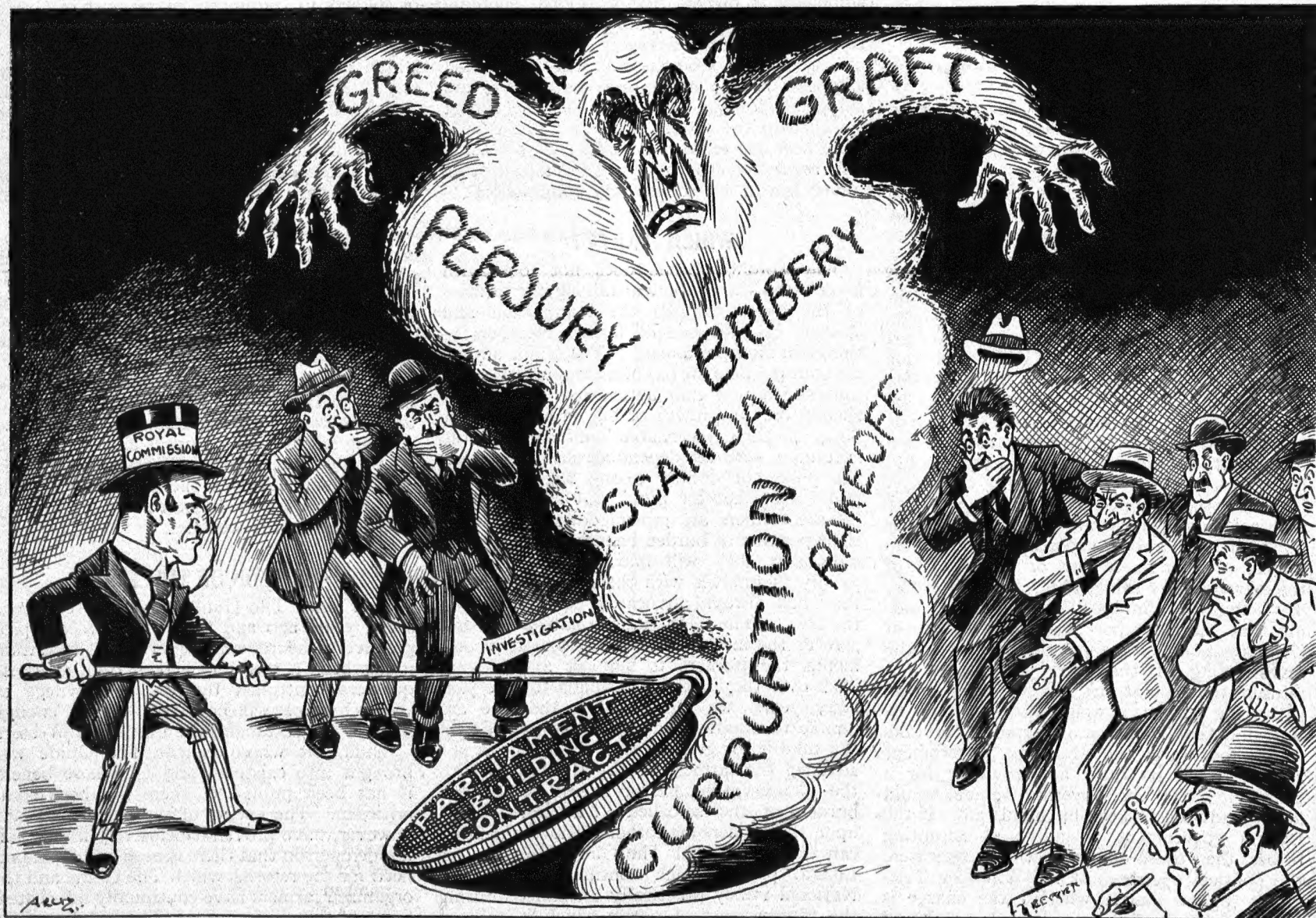
And now there is talk of another hand-out to Mackenzie and Mann. We should like to see a royal commission investigate the relationship between these hand-outs and the campaign funds of the two political parties.

With three royal commissions investigating charges of political graft all at one time, Canada has made a record upon which she might challenge all comers.

Any person who can understand the wheat market these days must be possessed of wisdom more than human.

An honest politician is Canada's greatest need.

We hope some of the royal commissions will investigate the Winnipeg Telegram.



LIFTING THE LID IN MANITOBA

The New Russia

By Charles Johnston in "The Outlook," New York

I. Russia, 1905-1915

"With the war and without vodka, Russia is more prosperous than with vodka and without the war." This, the greatest single sentence ever uttered for prohibition, comes, not from a professional prohibitionist, but from M. Kharitonoff, Controller of the Treasury, speaking before the budget committee of the Russian parliament on January 25. The controller added that, owing to the extraordinary increase in the national savings due to prohibition, the enormous outlay occasioned by the war had caused no widespread hardship in Russia. As a proof of this, M. Kharitonoff cited the figures. The national savings, as shown in bank deposits between December, 1913 (seven months before the war), and December, 1914 (after five months' war), has been increased by 147 per cent. What a contrast, this, with the country's condition just ten years ago! For it is exactly ten years since the fall of Port Arthur, and the great battle of Mukden, which broke the power of Russia in Manchuria, was fought and lost in March, 1905.

In these ten years Russia has gained:

- 1—Civil and religious liberty.
 - 2—A parliament of two houses, rapidly becoming fitted to the national genius.
 - 3—A new principle of citizenship, affecting a hundred million Russian peasants.
 - 4—A new ideal in education.
 - 5—A new cultivated area of 50,000,000 acres.
 - 6—An increase in national revenue of \$500,000,000.
 - 7—A new epoch of agricultural and industrial prosperity.
 - 8—An added population of 40,000,000.
- It is doubtful whether, since the world began, any nation has ever made an equal ten years' gain.

II. The Russian Parliament

The Russian parliament was added to a strong sovereignty, not substituted for a sovereignty weak or already abolished. The result is, both elements of the national organism, the sovereignty and the parliament, continue to operate together, producing an admirably stable union. The one gives continuity and poise. The other gives free respiration to the national life. So Russia has a government not exactly like that of any other nation; in some things, like that of England; in some, more like that of the United States; in both, well fitted to her own needs.

As in England, the governing power in Russia is made up of three elements; the sovereign, the upper house, the lower house. The upper house consists of just under 200 members, and is somewhat like the upper house designed, but not yet formed, by the English Liberals; one-half appointed by the crown (for the king's creation of peers is, in fact, appointment to the upper house); one-half representing different powers and classes in the state. To show how thorough, thoughtful, and fair the Russian system is, it is worth while describing exactly in what way the elected half of Russia's upper house is made up. It is as follows:

Six are elected by the clergy; eighteen by the hereditary nobility; six by the Academy of Sciences and the Universities; six by the chambers of commerce; six by the industrial councils; thirty-four by the gubernias with local self-government (states); sixteen by the gubernias without local self-government (territories); six by Poland, or in all, as against 98 appointed by the crown—a total of 196. The lower house (Duma) elected in a way presently to be considered, numbers just under 450; about the size of the House of Commons, or our own House of Representatives.

The Making of the Duma: the Lower House

We think of the Duma as the Russian parliament. It is, in reality, the lower house of a bicameral parliament; the upper house, which was developed from the council of the Empire, being, as we have seen, in part elective. The Duma owes its existence to the Czar's famous proclamation, of October 17, 1905.

The First Duma met on April 27, 1906. It was largely made up of wild-eyed theorists and revolutionaries, who "made laws for an imaginary world," but had no grasp at all on the world as it now is. It was dissolved as hopelessly impracticable on July 9, thus closing a tempestuous existence of seventy-four days. The Second Duma was like unto it. Meeting on February 20, 1907, it was dissolved on June 3, with just over a hundred days to its credit.

Then the sovereign saw that he had opened the doors too wide. He made changes in the electoral system, applying the principle of the electoral college which, nominally, elects our presidents. These changes had the effect of throwing preponderant power into the hands of the landed gentry; the class which made the ablest parliaments the world has ever seen, the English parliaments of

serfs might purchase land from their landlords, paying for it in instalments to the state; exactly along the lines followed by Gladstone in 1881, and by Wyndham in 1903. But the vast majority of the peasants were left in thralldom to their ancient socialistic village communities; for, as Sir Henry Maine so convincingly showed, the real place of Socialism is the past, not the future. Socialistic experiments are throw-backs to ancient history.

There were in Russia, at the time of the Japanese war, some seventy million peasants, gathered in village communities, with a huge, straggling settlement of log houses as the centre of each. Of villages with not more than 100 inhabitants, there were more than half a million. The land about these villages, owned in common, was distributed every seven years, being cut up into little parcels,

could only be distributed with their consent and good-will. Then, for every village which did thus consent, it became necessary to lay out parcels of land of from thirty to forty acres for each family, in such a way that all would feel that they were fairly treated. Then of each such plot two maps had to be made, one of which was kept by the owner, while the other was filed at the ministry of agriculture. And last, but not least, the new farmer had to transfer his house to the centre of his farm. This was comparatively simple, seeing that a log house can be taken to pieces and put together again, almost like a house of children's building-blocks.

Already some 10,000,000 acres a year are being redistributed in this way—turned from communal to individual ownership; and as the peasants see the great practical benefits the change will go on still more rapidly.

Meanwhile the older land-purchase, not from the village communities, but from the landlords, had been making good headway. To aid this process the Peasants' Land Bank had been established in 1882, and up to the time of the Japanese war some 20,000,000 acres had been bought in this way. In November, 1906, a law was promulgated permitting all peasants who had begun the purchase of their holdings at the time of the emancipation to become freeholders of their allotments, all redemption payments still due being remitted. This splendid concession applied to about 280,000,000 acres.

So that in these two ways a new race of peasant proprietors is being built up in European Russia, while in the wheat belt of Siberia free grants of forty acres each are being distributed by the government. There is enough land of the highest quality in Siberia to settle ten million Russian families.

IV. Religion and Education

The old-time Russian peasants, grouped in village communities, ruled by their own customary law—practically, little self-contained republics—were nevertheless blended in a common unity—largely by the fervor and sincerity of their religion. "The people of the land," said an English writer two years ago, "have made it a vast sanctuary, perfumed with prayer and filled with the memories of their faith."

Thru this great religious nation, a new spirit is now stirring, a spirit of energy, of vigor, of hope. It is expressing itself, among other ways, in a new movement of education, applying primarily to the children of the vast peasant class, which now numbers a hundred millions. And with admirable good sense they are laying stress on the things practically useful to the new nation of peasant-proprietors. Thus very many villages possess their school fields and gardens, in which the children learn to plant and cultivate the fruits and vegetables and grains of their district. In addition to this, there are a thousand schools that teach bee-keeping. Three hundred give instruction in the culture of the silkworm. In nearly a thousand, trades and industries are taught, and hundreds more specialize in manual training. During the last ten years there has been much activity in the establishment of new educational institutions all over Russia, notably technical and commercial schools, under the new Ministry of Commerce. It is curious that the ministry and the Duma are pulling somewhat in opposite directions—in one part of the field of education the ministry favoring the classical side of the schools, while the Duma rather favors the scientific side. It is worth noting, too, that Russia has long held an advanced position in the education of girls. In university education, the drift at present is toward physics, chemistry, and the natural sciences generally.

V. The New Industrial Life

The long, white winters have had a peculiar influence on the industrial life of Russia, developing not so much "cottage industries" as "village industries," in which many hundreds of men and

Continued on Page 23



International News Service, New York

Three types of Russian soldiers: Bashkiren, Kirgisen and Tartars

the nineteenth century. On this basis the Third Duma was chosen, and met on November 1, 1907. It served the full five years of its legal existence and was succeeded by the Fourth, the present Duma, which met in November, 1912. In this fourth Duma there are nine parties, somewhat as in France, ranging from the Monarchists on the right, to the Socialists on the left. But one may say that practically two-thirds of the members are Moderates, while one-third are Radicals of various shades.

Curiously enough, it was only after the election of the Third (the effective) Duma, that the Russian revolution really got under way. But even while the revolution raged, the Duma, acting with the Czar's ministers and the upper house, was doing very effective work.

III. Turning the Peasants into Men

In his early days, Parnell asked Davitt whether there was any chance for an agrarian agitation in Ireland; whether the Irish peasants would follow his lead in a struggle for the land. "Yes!" answered Davitt; "they will follow you to the gates of hell!" There was something of the same fervor in the attitude of the Russian peasants toward the land; and, just as in Ireland, the practical settlement of the agrarian question by the various Land Purchase Acts knocked the bottom out of the revolutionary movements there, and turned the Irish peasants into stanch Conservatives, so the settlement of the land question in Russia, in a somewhat similar way, has taken all the steam out of "the Russian revolution" and is turning the Russian peasant into a sober, practical citizen of a wholly new and very desirable type.

To make a man an independent peasant proprietor of the Irish serf, it was necessary to buy out his landlord. In Russia, it was not the landlord, but the village community that had to be bought out. It is true that in 1861 Alexander II. planned a scheme by which the former

so as to give some land of each kind and quality to each household. So it might often happen that the holding of a peasant's family consisted of a hundred strips of land, some of them no larger than ten feet square, and as much as twenty miles from his home. He wore out soul and shoes walking from one little "cemetery-plot" to another; and, at the end, if he had made improvements, drainage, clearings, or fertilizing, he saw them all "redistributed"—practically confiscated—at the end of the seven years. The results were poverty, thriftlessness, apathy.

Why are the peasants of France the happiest, the richest, the most effective in the world? Because each one of them knows that he owns his farm down to the centre of the earth; and that every stroke of work he puts into it, every ounce of fertilizer, will come back to him and to his wife and children. On such terms any man will work and save, and the reaction on his character, in thrift, energy, providence, self-respect, will be of incalculable value.

It was to bring about a like happy result in Russia that the policy of Land Purchase, chiefly associated with the name of the late Premier Stolypin, was directed, and "Stolypin's farmers," as the new Russian peasant-proprietors are called, are already counted by the million. Within a few years they will number a hundred million; a new race, strengthened, invigorated, rendered responsible and self-reliant; busy, thru intensive cultivation, enriching themselves and their nation.

The practical difficulties in the way of this great transformation were enormous; but the most serious have already been overcome. It required an army of land-surveyors merely to take stock of the lands to be converted, and this army had to be created and trained. This was successfully and rapidly done. Then the village communities had to be brought round to the new view, since their lands

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada
is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article II.—Sampling and Inspecting—continued

The Winnipeg inspection governs the storage in the elevators, except in cases of cars loaded too full for proper sampling at Winnipeg, cars that have been plugged, cars that have gone out of condition, or cars upon which reinspection has been asked, or an appeal to the Survey Board from the verdict of the inspector demanded.

If a reinspection is asked, it is given at Fort William without any additional charge. If an appeal is made to the Survey Board, the car is resampled at Fort William, and the survey is held on either the Winnipeg or the Fort William sample.

The inspection office at Winnipeg sends, every evening, by express train to the office at Fort William, a sheet showing the car numbers, the grade and dockage, the inspector's notations, the shipping point, the destination, the party to whom the car is billed, and the number of the inspector's certificate. As trains are broken up at Winnipeg, or between Winnipeg and Fort William, a new train sheet has to be made at Fort William. This sheet is made from the car bills and from the Winnipeg sheet, and it shows the Winnipeg sheet number, the car number, the grade and notations, the elevator to which the car is sent and the shipping point.

A grade ticket is then made out for each car and nailed to the car. The grain is stored in the elevator according to the grade shown on the ticket, unless the car has to be reinspected.

The cars are then switched to the different elevators, a man being placed to note signs of leaks or damage caused by the switching.

Cars that have been held for inspection, or upon which a reinspection or survey has been asked, or that have gone out of condition, or have been plugged, are all sampled and inspected while being unloaded. As a rule, except in these cases, the grade given at Winnipeg remains.

A daily report of all cars unloaded at each elevator is then made. The report shows the carrying company, the car number, the date, the Winnipeg sheet number, the Fort William sheet number, the grade, the dockage, the seal record, the condition of the car (damages, leaks, bulkheads, etc.), the load line, the inspector's notations as to grading, cleaning, etc., and the weighman's notation. One copy of this report is given to the elevator, and one is retained in the inspection office at Fort William. The grain is then taken into store and binned with other grain of the same grade.

Inspection Out of the Terminals

Grading the grain as it is being loaded out of the elevators into the lake steamers presents some difficulties not experienced in Winnipeg. It is easier to secure a fair average sample of the grain in a standing car, than to secure one out of a mass of grain



Checking the samples with the train lists in the yard office

rushing in several streams from a huge elevator into a steamer. Further, the car sample in Winnipeg is graded in the central office and not in the railway yard, but grain being loaded into a steamer must be graded there and then. To sample the grain, send the sample to a central office and grade it there, might mean that the wrong grain would be loaded into the vessel, and the steamer started off with grain different from that called for by the shipper. To unload grain out of a vessel at Fort William would be difficult, as there are no marine legs, and to delay the steamer would add to the cost. The grain must be graded as it runs from bin to boat.

An inspector with assistants is placed in charge of each elevator, and he is held responsible for the grading out. The grain is sampled at three places:

in the tunnels as the grain runs from the storage bins to the working house, on the floor of the working house, and on the steamer as it pours from the shipping bin to the hold.

If any grain is seen at any of these places which is not up to the required grade, the stream is stopped instantly. While the grade is given by the inspector in charge of the elevator, all the three samples are sent to the inspection office in Fort William and examined there. In this way the grading by the inspector in the elevator is checked by the grading of the inspector who has charge of all the inspection at the terminal points, Mr. Symes. A sample of every cargo with the Fort William inspection is also sent to the Chief Inspector in Winnipeg.

The government charge for inspecting grain passing thru Winnipeg is as

follows: Grain in sack, one-third of a cent per cental; grain in bulk, per carload, fifty cents; grain in cargoes, per one thousand bushels, fifty cents.

It is in the power of the Board of Grain Commissioners, however, to reduce or increase these fees, tho no such change has yet been made.

The government charge for weighing grain at the terminal elevators is thirty cents per carload (or per thousand bushels). The charges for inspecting and weighing are paid to the government by the elevator company at the time that the grain is inspected and weighed and charged up to the farmer when settlement is made.

Twelve Years' Record

The following shows the number of cars inspected in Winnipeg from 1900 till 1913:

	Cars.
1900	32,575
1900-1	15,405
1901-2	57,500
1902-3	54,995
1903-4	40,299
1904-5	40,396
1905-6	69,178
1906-7	81,506
1907-8	63,972
1908-9	87,957
1909-10	114,997
1910-11	100,737
1911-12	176,201
1912-13	189,075

Legal Weights

In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon and the weight equivalent to a bushel shall, except as hereinafter provided, be as follows:—

Barley, 48 pounds. Buckwheat, 48 pounds. Flax-seed, 56 pounds. Indian corn, 56 pounds. Oats, 34 pounds. Peas, 60 pounds. Rye, 56 pounds. Wheat, 60 pounds.

Two provisions in the Canada Grain Act which are of special interest to farmers are the following:

Standard Samples

33. The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, not later than the first day of October in each year, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standards.

(2) Any such inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

(3) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the board.

34. No inspecting officer shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain inspected by him above that of the poorest quality found therein, if he is satisfied that the grain has been improperly loaded for the purposes of deception.



INSPECTORS GRADING GRAIN IN THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG

A Modern Dairy Barn

An Article Describing the Layout and Fittings of the Barn on the Indian Industrial School Farm at Brandon Man.

The question of building a barn is one which deserves particular consideration. It is not a question today of putting up a structure which will do until times improve and a better building can be afforded. The aim, instead, is to plan on a building which will be first of all the best possible one that can be built for the money available, one that will be convenient, light, sanitary and, in addition, allow of being added to when the occasion demands without materially altering the original layout. Dairy barn construction has wonderfully developed of late years, and a great many new barns have been built thruout the country. Perhaps one of the best ways to get ideas on modern barn construction is to visit, or if this is not possible, at least to read as full a description as possible of one or more up-to-date barns. Such a one has recently been built and equipped on the Indian Industrial School at Brandon, and the object of this article is to take the place of a personally conducted trip thru this modern dairy barn.

The barn was put up in 1914 and thoroughly modern ideas were embodied in the construction, not for their own sake, but because modern ideas make for better results from the milking cows, greater efficiency in handling them, and greater profits for the owner.

The farm is run under the auspices of the Methodist Church, assisted by the Dominion Department of Indian Affairs. Outside of capital work account it is practically self sustaining. No financial assistance is rendered by the church. A word about the purpose of the farm and an understanding of the high general efficiency of its work will lead to a better appreciation of the efficiency of the modern principles of construction followed in building the barn.

Run by Indian Children

The farm serves as a training school for Indian boys and girls. The Rev. Thomson Ferrier, who is superintendent of Indian missions for the Methodist Church of Canada, has the farm under his own personal supervision and resides on it. All work outside and about the barn is done by the boys, and there are classes for the Indian girls who do their work under supervision. The farm is one of the most productive in Manitoba. Last spring they had 2,000 bushels of seed wheat and 1,000 bushels of seed potatoes, for which they got a dollar per bushel right on the farm.

The crops for the years are: 50 acres in meadow, 40 acres in fodder corn, 90 acres in wheat, 170 acres in oats, 30 acres in barley, 22 acres in potatoes, 10 acres in roots and 5 acres in garden produce. Mr. Ferrier says that the weather has been very dry, but that the outlook for crops is very good, with the exception, perhaps, of the hay.

The herd of dairy cattle consists of Holsteins, pure-breds and grades. There are two bulls, "Pontiac Prince" and "Indian Pontiac Prince." The first was purchased in Ontario, the latter was born on the farm. In the beef stable, which has not yet been refitted, there are Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorns. No milk is shipped. The farm makes all its own butter, and all the produce of the dairy is used by the institution, for there are 140 people on the farm.

Size and Layout of the Barn

The barn, built in 1914, is 125x44 feet without the silos. Including the silos it is 150 feet in length. The silos are placed at the end as in the photos. The essential features of the plan are as follows: The first is the rectangular type of construction. Rectangular barns have been found to be better, particularly for dairy purposes, than the old square type of barns so well known in older Canada. They permit of better ventilation and increased sunlight. The central parts are not dark and damp. Instead of having a number of rows of stalls and a number of passages all running crosswise, there are only two rows.

Twenty-seven stalls. There is less space required for passages than in square barns. Feeding and cleaning are simplified. It is but the work of a few moments to run the feed truck down the central passage and feed the cattle in both rows. There is no confusion in tying and releasing the cattle. There is a big bull pen at each end, two calf

are provided with as much fresh air as they could get out doors. The cows' vitality is not taxed by forcing them to breathe the same air over and over again until it has become saturated with moisture and foul with poisonous carbon dioxide gas. Fresh air inlets with a maximum capacity of 48 square inches were installed. These can be controlled

sight of the cows. In the old fashioned barn, the cattle grow accustomed to the dark stable, and when turned out into the bright sunlight the sudden change paralyzes the optic nerve, thus seriously affecting eyesight. In this barn the cows face with heads in. The strong sunlight is not in their faces but is on the "business end" of the cow. This is an important consideration for the sake of sanitation and milking in dusky winter evenings.

Feeding and Management

The cows are fed with a big feed truck which can be run along the central passage in a few moments and the feed speedily shovelled into the cement mangers. Corn silage, cut straw, cut hay, turnips, mangolds and ground oats are fed. The feed room is situated at the end of the barn next the silos. It is 7 feet 6 inches wide and occupies, with one 10 foot box stall, all that end of the barn. A hay chute leads into it from the loft above. Below it is the root cellar. The big stave silos appear in the photo.

A complete water bowl outfit keeps an ample supply of fresh water constantly before the cows. They do not believe at the farm that it pays to drive animals out on bitter winter days to drink at a cold spring or icy trough. They know the animals will not drink enough water for the maximum production of milk, and that the little cold water they do get will harm their digestion. It is found best to keep them indoors in winter, only turning them out for exercise on fine days. There are 14 water bowls in each row, one for every two cows. Each row of bowls is controlled by a regulating tank fed from a storage tank. The bowls are of the deep type, capacious and strong.

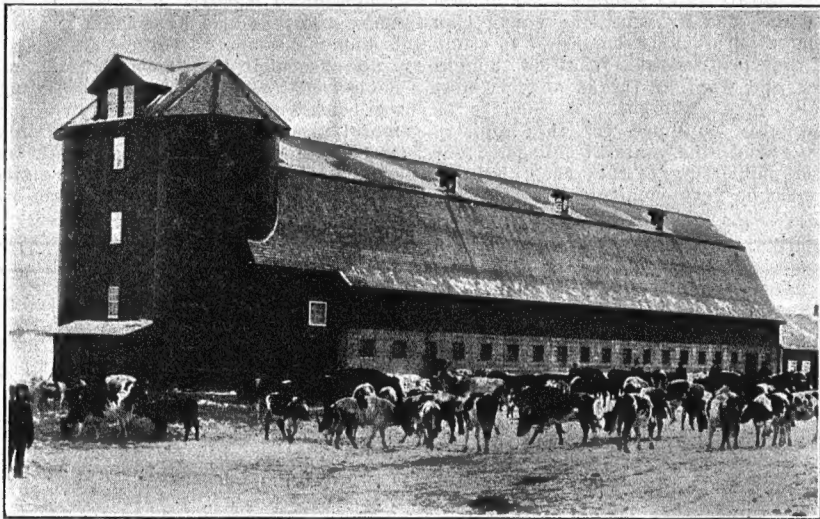
Cleaning is done by a litter carrier running along an overhead track behind each row. This is a much simpler and easier method than cleaning with wheelbarrows. None of the liquid manure is allowed to slop over and waste. The manure is run out into the yard and dumped on a pile. The heart of the pile, after it is well rotted, is taken directly to the field. The other is turned and rotted before distributing.

Scrupulous Cleanliness

Scrupulous cleanliness is observed in the barn. The stalls and equipment are very clean. They are 2½ inch galvanized steel stalls, which never rust. They do not soak up manure or harbor lice, vermin or germs of disease, and their open construction allows the sunlight to flood thru them. The cement floors are clean and easy to keep clean. The stanchions are clean, and have the further advantage of being very comfortable for the cows. They allow the cows to turn their heads and card themselves, and at the same time keep the cows clean by lining them up evenly over the gutter. The barn is fitted with 5½ inch steel supporting columns, which like the other equipment are very durable and do not interfere with the sunlight. There are two sanitary steel bull pens and two steel calf pens. The stanchions of the calf pens are all opened and shut with one lever, which saves time. The calves are tied for milking and each is fed what it should get. Mr. Ferrier states that the sanitary equipment is perfect. Not a cobweb can be seen in the stable. There are no places for dust to collect. The separator room is kept spotless.

This care and cleanliness enables the farm to produce for its people No. 1 cream and the very sweetest, cleanest milk and butter.

The cost of a barn like this is fully compensated for by the results which can be accomplished in it. It is not costly when one considers that it is permanent and will last for generations without changes or repairs. No barn could be built of wood for twice the cost and have all the modern, money-saving and time-saving advantages which this one contains.



The dairy barn at the Indian Industrial School, Brandon

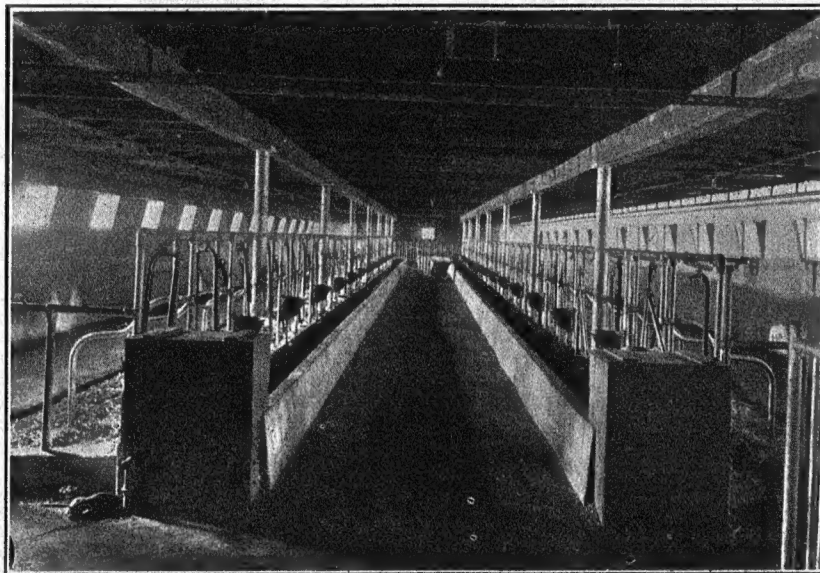
pens and a long row of box stalls in the basement beneath the cow stable.

Here are the measurements of the plan. The stalls are 3 feet 6 inches in width; the cattle stands, 4 feet 8 inches long; curbs 6 inches wide and 8 inches high; mangers are cement and 2 feet 9 inches wide; gutters are 16 inches wide. Central passage is 6 feet wide and the passage on each side 6 feet 9 inches. For the barn of the length that this is the dimensions are ideal. Smaller barns can be built 36 feet wide, outside measurements. The mangers, curbs, cattle stands and gutters would be the same, but the central passage need only be 5 feet 10 inches, and the passage on each side 5 feet. A long barn needs the increased width for the sake of proportion, appearance and strength under wind stress. The cattle stand and the outside passages slope half an inch to the gut-

by reducing the opening if some of the cows are removed, or increasing them when the barn is full. One of these inlets is placed every 14 feet on both sides of the barn and the ends. There are six large foul air outlets, about 18 inches square, thru which impure air quickly escapes, and the atmosphere of the stable is changed over and over again every hour. The outlets are staggered, that is, they are not placed opposite each other. In this way a thorough diffusion of the air in every corner of the stable is secured. Each outlet is controlled by a damper, which can be operated from the floor with a string. This is the Rutherford system, and the farm people say it works very well indeed.

Lighting

A three foot window is placed every four feet. The stable is bathed in sun-



Interior layout of the barn. Economy of space, ease of feeding, sunlight, ventilation and sanitation have all been amply provided for.

ters. Gutters are 7 inches deep on the stall side, 4 inches deep on the other side and slope out towards the passage to drain off when washing out.

Ventilation

The comfort and health of the cows was one of the main considerations kept in mind in building this barn. They

light. There is not a dark corner to harbor germs of disease. Old traditions were in favor of dark barns. The impression evidently was that windows made barns colder. As a matter of fact, a well lighted barn is warmer at any time of the year than a poorly lighted one, other conditions being equal. A well lighted barn is better for the eye-

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MOTHERS

At the mention of the word mother one is expected to walk softly and reverently, there being a superstition to the effect that mothers are a peculiar class of beings with an instinctive knowledge of what is good for children. Well, perhaps, sometimes. Yet on the other hand there are mothers who for ignorance and stubbornness beat anything alive.

Some of these mothers have fads picked up from some quack which they inflict upon their innocent offspring to its everlasting hurt. If they call in a regular doctor and he condemns the fad, then all doctors are fools and idiots and not to be trusted.

Sometimes it is some ignorant old granny's theory about babies that the young mother takes up and sticks to thru-thick and thin. She may lose a child or two over it, but it never shakes her faith in the theory.

Or again it is a certain doctor to whom a mother pins her faith and from whom she refuses to be parted however incompetent he may prove. And when the child dies thru the physician's neglect, she blames it on Providence.

With the more intelligent class of women it is beginning to soak into their minds that the mere fact of having brought a child into the world is no preparation at all for motherhood, that motherhood is a profession to be studied earnestly and humbly and reverently. May their kind increase.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE WAR AND MARRIAGE

One of the outcomes of the war should be a readjustment of woman's relation to marriage, or perhaps it would be more correct to say a readjustment of the popular conception of woman's position in this matter.

Up to the present time the feeling has been general that woman's manifest destiny is marriage, and this notwithstanding the fact that for several generations there has not been nearly enough men in the older countries to go round. With this disparity becoming infinitely greater, it should follow that in the war-stricken countries there will be large numbers of women who will put quite aside all thought of matrimony and settle down to live useful and efficient lives in industry. The great scarcity of marriageable men will remove any stigma associated with spinsterhood, and the removal of several millions of men from active competition in the labor market will give women a more assured position in the economic scheme of things.

Surely this combination of circumstances will bring about a freer and happier condition for the women of Europe, who in the past have been in the unpleasant position of being too cheap on both the marriage and the labor markets.

MINISTERS' LIVES NOT EASY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sorry I did not read your article on the superannuation of aged ministers. I would like to say a few things in answer to the letter written by "A Friend" in your issue of June 2, entitled "Ministers have an easy life."

I do not know what would prompt "the friend" to write such a letter but ignorance of the truth. In my opinion nothing but ignorance would try and compare a minister's salary with other men's salaries, and in doing so choose the terms "business man" and "hard working man," either of which might apply to men of any occupation.

The minister has a house rent free, in some instances, but I am quite sure the many little accessories mentioned are on the wrong foot to help the minister.

There are upright and honest people in all walks of life, but for all that we expect more from the minister than from other men. The farmer or the lawyer may walk down the street with a cigar in his mouth and nobody notice it. The doctor may deal in real estate and nobody criticize him; but the minister

cannot smoke a cigar or buy a lot without people objecting. Some may think, as the young man did whom "the friend" mentions, that he is going to have a very easy time as a minister. I am a farmer now, but I have spent a few years in college, and I was personally acquainted with many young men studying for the ministry. I believe that almost without exception they have chosen to be ministers because they think they can be of more service to their God and their fellowman than they could otherwise be. How could anyone be so unfair as to judge a class of professional men by what one young man thought before he even began to study for that profession? What he thought then, and what he thinks now, is most likely very different. A man to be thoroughly equipped for the ministry must spend nine years at college. If he is self-supporting, as they nearly all are, he must be very economical to keep out

FOR PRESERVING HUSBANDS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sorry for the poor, unfortunate women who have such miserable husbands. I wonder if they are good wives. If "Discouraged" would read the book of "Polly-Anna," the glad book, I think it would do her a world of good. "Discouraged," try to please your husband, and, to be sure, cook things just the way he wants them. Keep your house nice and tidy, and don't be nagging all the time. It is more blessed to give than to receive, and in giving it will be measured back to you doublefold. Here is a receipt to preserve a husband. I have tried it and it is fine:

Be careful in your selection. Do not choose too young, and take only such varieties as have been raised in a good moral atmosphere. When decided upon and selected, let that part remain forever settled, and give your entire time and thought to preparation for domestic

bought two gallons. I gave my bedsteads, mattresses and every place where I thought they could get, a good soaking twice. The gasoline hurts nothing, if you keep it away from fires. Be very careful of a blaze, or you will rue ever having used it for it is very inflammable.

Well, I used the gasoline in this way five years ago, and I have never seen a bug since.

A GRAIN GROWER'S WIFE

I notice in The Guide someone inquiring for something to kill bed bugs. Well, I could not refrain from writing you to tell you what I know, so that it may benefit anyone tormented as I once was in a house I moved into in Moose Jaw. I tried everything I could hear tell of but with no real satisfaction until a person told me to use sheep dip. Take a half-cup of sheep dip to a quart of warm water. With a good stiff feather go into all the crevices. This will not injure bedding, so you can apply freely. One or two applications will rid your house forever. You can get this at any drug store.

DIXIE

Take flour of sulphur and tar, mix in some ashes and put it in a large dish or zinc tub and set on fire. Close the room and every opening there is. The smoke will kill them. If not the first time, try again.

A HANDFUL OF DUST

By Wilbur D. Nesbit.

A handful of dust, that is blown by the wind,
That is sporting with whatever thing it may find,
It goes swirling and whirling and scattering on
Till it puffs into nothingness—then it is gone—
A handful of dust.

It may be a king who of old held his rule
O'er a country forgotten—it may be his fool
Who had smiles on his lips and had tears in his heart;
But the king, or the fool—who may tell them apart
In a handful of dust?

It may be some man who was mighty and proud,
Or a beggar, who trembled and crept thru the crowd;
Or a woman who laughed or a woman who wept,
Or a miser—but centuries long have they slept
In a handful of dust.

It may be a rose that once burst into flame,
Or a maiden who blushed as she whispered a name
To its ruby-red heart—and her lips were as red—
But no one remembers the words that she said,
In this handful of dust.

So hide your puling imbeciles,
Your old and sick and vile,
And keep the fear of age beyond my ken,
For youth is full of loveliness, a very little while—
And I never can be beautiful again!
A handful of dust—it is death, it is birth,
It is naught; it is all since the first day of earth;
It is life, it is love, it is laughter and tears—
And it holds all the mystery lost in the years—
A handful of dust.

YOUR HIGHEST THOUGHT

Associate reverently and as much as you can with your highest thought.—Thoreau.

THE GREATEST PREFERMENT

Opportunity to do good is the greatest preferment which a humble heart doth desire.—Thomas Fuller.

THE WEAVERS TWAIN

(By a reader who signs B. M.)

You took the girl from a pleasant home
To live in a prairie shack,
And just because of her love for you
She has never once turned back.
Nor thought of turning back.

The years were fat and the years were lean,
The battles were bravely fought;
The warp and woof of the web of life
The woman and you have wrought.
You and the woman have wrought.



And looking now at the fabric fine,
With its lines all straight and true,
Would you like to say that this or that
Was woven by she or you?
'Twas woven betwixt you two.

So now, if you'd see the ship of state
Make port from a voyage fair,
See to it, see to it, prairie man,
That your woman does her share.
She is waiting to do her share.



of debt. I knew many who lived on two meals a day and did most of their own washing and mending to keep down expenses. At the end of nine years he may be Rev. —, B.A., perhaps a few hundred dollars in debt, but certainly he will have nothing on hand. He is just at the beginning of his work and must expect a small circuit and a still smaller salary, and then, if he be successful, gradually work up to a better. Perhaps, by the time he is forty, he will have a fair church with a salary of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. But how much can a man with a family save out of that? By the time his family is grown up he will be an old man. He has spent his life in preaching the word of God, visiting the sick and dying, and encouraging the downcast.

Is such a man, when he is no longer able to carry on his good works, to be in want the rest of his life?

I think the superannuation of aged ministers just as necessary as the pension for old soldiers. Have they not both spent their lives for the good of others?

"A FARMER."

use. Some insist on keeping them in a pickle, while others are constantly keeping them in hot water. But even poor varieties may be made sweet and tender and good by garnishing with patience, well sweetened with smiles and flavored with kisses to taste. Then wrap them well in the mantle of charity, keep warm with a steady flow of domestic devotion and serve with peaches and cream. When thus prepared they will keep for years.

AUNT SALLY

P.S.—To get rid of bed bugs, get ten cents' worth of quicksilver and have the druggist mix it for you in one ounce of lard. Then put it in all the little cracks of the wall and bed with a feather and there will be no more bugs.

BED BUG EXTERMINATORS

Being once troubled with bed bugs, I know how to sympathize with anyone who has them. I had tried various cures but to no avail, when one day my daughter came in and said, "Mother, your troubles are over. I have a cure for bed bugs." The cure was gasoline. So I

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion Virden
President:	R. C. Henders Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie Winnipeg

ORGANIZER McCUISH REPORTS

During the past week I have called on all our branches on the Winnipeg-Brandon C.N.R. branch west of Portage la Prairie, going thru to Arizona. This is one of the best branch associations on the line and takes in a very large district. Their main activities are in co-operation in which they do a good deal in the fall of the year. After spending a day and a half at Arizona and Pratt, I called on some of the members of the Rosendale branch, which two or three years ago was one of our active associations, but outside influences with some local friction finally broke up the association. However, R. C. Culbert, the secretary, is in hopes of re-organizing this coming fall stronger than ever.

At Edwin I met L. W. Crewson, the local secretary, and made arrangements to address a meeting of their branch June 17 in Edwin school. It being a cold night the attendance was not large. Edwin branch was one of the earliest in Manitoba, it being formed in 1903 by W. Fulton, of Oakland, and some of the first members are still active in the association.

From Edwin I went to Ladysmith and Rose Hill and held an organization meeting in Rose Hill school. Here again the weather was unfavorable, only ten farmers and one lady member being present, but I gave a review of the Grain Growers' work in the past and explained the objects of the Grain Growers taking hold of the Central Farmers' Market in Winnipeg. The meeting was then open for discussion, after which E. C. Hamblin was elected president and D. D. McCaskill secretary. Another meeting was called for Wednesday, June 23, when the balance of the officers will be elected and the organization completed.

From Rose Hill I drove to McGregor to catch the train to Sydney where I met a number of farmers who did not feel like assuming the responsibility of an organization at the present time.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**The Farmer Needs More Capital**

While our Western prairies were being settled the chief resources of the settler were free or cheap land, intelligence and a strong healthy body. Comparatively little capital was required.

As settled conditions developed money was needed in increasing quantities to make permanent improvements, buy machinery, etc., etc. Now we come to a time when free and cheap land can only be secured in outlying districts, removed from all transportation facilities and generally not so easily brought under cultivation as when the settler could pick and choose. In other words, a man who does not own land and wants to buy a farm of his own finds that it takes a great deal more money than it used to take to simply take possession of the land.

Gradually but surely our Western farmers are going into mixed farming and passing from extensive to a relatively intensive farming. Now, generally speaking, the more intensive the farming, the greater the cost of maintenance per acre. As a rule more implements are required, sometimes a greater investment in livestock and buildings to house and care for livestock. In order to make mixed or intensive farming feasible a substantial use of capital is necessary.

In the business and industrial world the credit form of capital is absolutely necessary in order to obtain adequate capital. Very rarely does any one think of starting in business on cash capital alone. There are always risks in making investments even in cash and there is an added risk in borrowing. The past has demonstrated, however, that generally speaking the only way to get launched on a business career is to borrow, that is to have a credit-capital. This credit may be based partly on property, partly on expected business and partly on business ability and partly on the efficiency of the borrower.

The farmer has the same needs and they are just as legitimate as in any other business. While land was "cheap" the farmer thought he could afford to use land lavishly and capital sparingly. The farmer is now becoming more a business man and finds it advantageous to use the

same business methods. One of these methods is to use credit-capital.

Right Use of Credit

During the speculative craze of recent years many farmers borrowed money on land with the expectation that the land would rapidly rise in value. That is, they borrowed principally in order to secure land for selling, not for farming. This is an abuse of agricultural credit and should be discouraged in every possible way.

"Unfortunately for the West during this speculative period money lenders rather encouraged than discouraged that speculation," not because it was wrong to buy land to sell, but that a better use of credit is to make land productive.

What the country wants of land is not increase of price, but increase of productivity, that is, money should be borrowed only in order, to make a farm more efficient as a producing machine, not merely to enable any one to hold his land for an unearned rise in value.

There have been so many losses on account of mortgaged farms that a great many farmers dislike to borrow, but it may be just as unwise to refrain from borrowing when capital is needed to make the farm as productive as possible as it is wrong and foolish to borrow to cover mistakes or speculate in "futures." In other words, not to borrow may be as uneconomical as to borrow for the wrong thing.

In business a certain amount of credit is considered not only legitimate, but necessary to good business. Gradually our farmers must learn the same rule for themselves, but it must be used with caution.

The "rural" credit is not, however, the same as "urban" credit, the rural people have habits of their own. The farmers' business is not in all respects like other businesses. Hence the question of rural credit calls for special attention and special institutions.

Long and Short Terms

Agricultural credit naturally divides itself into two classes—land mortgage credit, which may be briefly defined as credit to meet capital requirements of the farmer, and short-term or personal credit, which may be defined as the money needed by him to finance his operations during the time the crops are being produced. In all countries where a system of agricultural credit is established, distinction between these two classes of credit is sharply drawn and it is quite apparent that in any consideration having to do with the providing of rural credit in Canada these two classes have got to be taken into account. In all European countries that provide agricultural banks, separate institutions differing fundamentally in their plan of organization and operation are provided to meet the requirements of the two classes.

The land-mortgage credit is invariably extended for a period varying from thirty to sixty years on the amortization system where principal and interest are paid together, usually at from four to six per cent. annually or semi-annually, payments being equal for the full period of the mortgage, thus giving the borrower easy payments at the beginning of his loan. Canada and the United States are the only countries that do not make some such provision for capital required. If this system were in force in the West instead of our present system of land-mortgage it would of itself automatically relieve the shortage in the short-time credit system, in that it would enable the farmer to use annually a large proportion of his earnings in the conduct of his usual business. Thus he would be enabled to accumulate an active bank account with which to conduct his usual operation, placing him in an independent position and with less need for short-term credit.

A Concrete Example

A farmer in Manitoba borrowed \$4,000 last March on a land-mortgage for five years at eight per cent., payable annually together with \$300 on principal. His first annual payment is therefore \$620. If he were in New Zealand, for instance, he would get his loan on the amortization system, running thirty-six and a half

years at five per cent., making his first payment, interest and principal, \$240 as against \$620 in Manitoba, thus leaving him \$380 for working capital. In five years the Manitoba farmer pays according to the terms of his mortgage \$2,860. A New Zealand farmer during the same period, \$1,200; a difference of \$1,660. That he saved for working capital.

If the Manitoba farmer gets his mortgage renewed on five year terms (same rate of interest and payment), his loan is discharged in fourteen years. His total payment (interest and principal) is \$6,296. During the same period the New Zealand farmer pays \$3,360 on his loan. He thus accumulates during the fourteen years for working capital \$2,936.

Another element is the cost of securing mortgage loans in Manitoba. In the above mentioned mortgage the cost to borrower in solicitors' fees and disbursements was \$43.50, with valuation fee of \$7.00; total, \$50.50, and at every renewal of mortgage there is added expense. The New Zealand farmer would pay law costs for perusal of title, preparing and registering mortgage, \$5.00, with cash disbursement; search fee (with an additional fifty per cent. for every certificate of title after the first), 50c.; application for loan and valuation fee, \$10.50. While the Manitoba farmer has to scratch along getting every thing he needs to produce a crop on credit from trades people, it can be readily seen the advantage the New Zealand system of land-mortgage credit would be to our farmers as compared to the methods now in operation in Canada. Instead of relying on banks for his working capital at the commencement of his year's operations, the savings in his yearly payments on his capital requirements would in most cases furnish him from year to year the necessary working capital.

CO-OPERATION

"Every farming community should encourage the organization of an association thru which the last farmer of the district may buy and sell the articles of produce needed and produced.

"The beauty about co-operation is that it brings the farmer more satisfactory prices both in buying and selling; it delivers to the city consumers more desirable foods at a saving. Therefore, co-operation should startle no one. Just as the title implies, it is a mutual affair, injuring no one save the middlemen who have been accustomed to make a living off the farmer's dollar and the city man's income. Profitable and practical agriculture demands the elimination of every profit absorbing agent; the institution of all profit increasing elements."

VIDIR REPORTS

The Vidir Branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a free concert on May 29. The weather being good and roads in fine shape the turnout was large. A good program had been prepared for this gathering with speeches, songs and recitations, followed by a dance. The Vidir Ladies' Aid Society sold refreshments on the grounds and many thanks are due the society for its good work.

The Vidir Grain Growers are holding regular meetings, having fair attendances, and are doing all in their power for the good of the community. Among other things we have been trying to get a public weigh scale in Arborg and we have good hopes of success.

R. F., Sec.-Treas.

Vidir P.O., Man.

OCHRE RIVER BRANCH

M. McCuish, organizer from the Central Office, called on the Ochre River branch on Thursday, June 3, and addressed a meeting in the town hall in the evening. On account of its being the King's birthday many of the members were away to the lake for the day. Mr. McCuish first gave a review of the work of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association during the past twelve years and pointed out that the Amendments that the Association has been instrumental in having added to the Canada Grain Act have saved the farmers thousands of dollars every year. There was much the Association wished to do, but could

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright Myrtle	
J. L. Brown Pilot Mound	
P. D. McArthur Longburn	
Frank Simpson Shoal Lake	
W. H. English Harding	
R. J. Avison Gilbert Plains	

not simply because there was not a great enough number of farmers belonging to the Association and the government counted all who did not belong as against the farmers' bill of rights. He also told of how other branches in Manitoba in the different districts secured members for their local branch.

There was a half hour given to the objects of the Central Farmers' Market and the interest taken in it by the Grain Growers and Mr. McCuish explained how a great deal of money was lost by the farmers thru not having their produce such as eggs and poultry properly packed and sent to the market in good condition.

A WARNING**"The Co-operative Union" of Windsor, O.**

Some person or persons has for some months past been masquerading before the consuming public under the above style. Apparently the undertaking is not incorporated; yet no information is given in the literature which is being circulated as to the name or status of the responsible party.

The concern has been warned not to use the title, as it is a colorable imitation of that of the organized co-operative movement, namely, The Co-operative Union of Canada.

While using co-operative terms in its title and its literature, there is no element of co-operation in it which will not be found in the business of any private trader.

The so-called "membership fee" is a profit charge for the privilege of buying goods from them. Any other retail firm or mail order house will be only too pleased to supply goods without making such charge.

We do not wish to go further into the question of the good faith of the people behind this concern. The financial editor of the Toronto Saturday Night occasionally deals with that feature. Our interest is confined to the duty of pointing out that the self-styled Co-operative Union of Windsor is in no sense a co-operative institution. For that reason co-operators, or people desirous of becoming co-operators, should give it a wide berth.

The above warning is clipped from the Canadian Co-operator of Brantford, Ontario.

Co-operation is in the air and many fraudulent undertakings are being imposed upon the public. Farmers need to be on their guard against all such promoters. We are induced to give space to the above article because the secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba have been recently circularized by the Co-operative Union of Windsor, Ontario.

PROVENCHER DISTRICT

The Provencher District Association meeting was held in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, on June 15.

A motion by E. E. Foley, seconded by T. C. Buckland, was passed expressing a hearty vote of thanks to the Central Association for a contribution of \$50 towards expenses in promoting the work of the District Association.

Reports from the various local representatives were read and a wide discussion on organization work followed.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, was present and outlined the duties of the District Association and also described the various activities carried on by the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by T. C. Buckland, it was agreed that the future meetings of the District Association for Provencher be held in Winnipeg.

It was unanimously decided on motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Batten, that no charge for transportation be presented by members present.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

One of our secretaries writes re the Patriotic Acre as follows: "Will you please send me three more pads of pledge books for canvassing for the Patriotic Acre. We have appointed six canvassers in our district. We intend giving every one in our district a chance to contribute to this fund."

EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	Langham
J. F. Held	Orcadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

"LEGITIMATE TRADERS" WAIT ON GOVERNMENT

The twin bills, one to amend the act incorporating the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the other to amend the Agricultural Co-operative Associations' Act, which were introduced to the legislature by Dr. Lougheed, M.L.A., of Gull Lake, and which had received a first and second reading, were brought before the house committee on agriculture at Regina on the 17th inst. President Maharg and the writer were present to make any explanations required and to safeguard the interests of co-operative traders.

The Retail Merchants' Association of Saskatchewan had requested of Premier Scott that no definite action on either of these bills should be taken without an opportunity having first been afforded them to interview the government on behalf of the retail merchants. This opportunity was given them at this session of the committee where the retailers were represented in considerable force by their secretary, first and second vice-presidents, and several other influential men led by a prominent solicitor especially employed for the occasion.

The one outstanding feature of their solicitor's numerous addresses was the fact that he knew very little of what he was hired to talk about. It took about an hour of the committee's time and the best efforts of those present to persuade the solicitor of this fact and even the questions suggested to him by the officers of the retailers served only to make still more ludicrous the already ridiculous assumptions of the lawyer, who, when finally fully convinced by a member of the government that he was utterly incorrect in his premises made the extremely suggestive reply: "Well, you know we lawyers must do something to earn our money." He went out of his way, however, to pointedly remind the government that in the matter of "vote getting" the Retail Merchants' Association, with nearly 2,000 members was a body which was well worth taking into consideration; this evidently being his trump card with which he hoped to influence the legislature in favor of his employers.

The Retail Merchants' fought hard to force the Association to incorporate as a joint stock company, evidently being aware that a joint stock company, paying profits to its shareholders, could never fill the position of a great educative, propagandist and co-operative trading body such as the Association. Failing utterly to influence the committee of the house, the retailers took a different attitude and gave their lawyer a fuller opportunity to "earn his money" by instructing him to declare that the Retail Merchants' Association held that everyone has a right to compete in an open market and that they are in favor of all kinds of competition. This high sounding declaration was no doubt meant for public ear. The actions of the retailers are indeed contrary to this high sounding sentiment. They do not want a competition that is a saving on their own wasteful system of distribution or one that will save the farmer money. They have done their utmost to pledge all their members to refuse to purchase from any one who will sell to any co-operative organization, whether wholesale or retail, and especially to the Grain Growers. Such an attempt at a boycott might be the result of short-sighted or distorted judgment, but to couple with this deliberate attempt to create a boycott, the statement, "the Retailers' Association holds that everyone has a right to compete in an open market" denotes a moral sense so warped that it will cause many an honest merchant to blush with shame when he finds that the executive of his Association has thus represented in public the retailers of this province.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

J. B. Musselman,
Central Secretary S. G. G. A.
Dear Sir:—I want to congratulate you on the firm stand you are taking re the

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

many communications coming to you on the independent or third party question. Your reply to Mr. Randall carries the feeling of all the members of the board with whom I have conversed on the subject and is in accord with my own opinion and wishes. Personally I am very sorry that there should be in our ranks any person who will endanger the continuity of the splendid work of our Association. I agree that many of our politicians on both sides of the house are seemingly unfit for the offices they hold, but what guarantee can our friends give us that the third party will keep their garments white? History is apt to repeat itself and there are those of us who have seen so-called independence tried out, but with disastrous results to various organizations working much for the same objects as ourselves. My own opinion is that we can never cleanse our politics by multiplying parties and that the only effectual way is thru Direct Legislation. Get every farmer of every nationality in our province into the Association, then demand Direct Legislation, to my mind the only efficacious instrument by and thru which we can ever hope to reach our goal.

I wonder if those espousing the third party cause (for the G. G. A.) ever sit down to think over what has been done thru our Associations of the three provinces during the past ten years, and ask themselves if such a splendid record lies now to our credit, what of the future, when we remember that even now the membership of our own provincial Association is larger than that of the three provinces combined two years ago. Should this splendid progress be retarded and shall we run the risk of frustrating our own plans and wrecking our Association, just as we are getting into a position, numerically, financially and intellectually, to ask and have?

I appeal to every lover of our cause, stand firm in the privileges, liberties and benefits we have received, remembering that they have come to us (as all we hope for and need must come) thru organization, education, co-operation and the never failing lever, moral suasion of the voice of 100,000 farmers of the three provinces within the next eighteen months.

F. W. REDMAN,
Grenfell, Sask., Dist. Director.
June 21, 1915.

PATRIOTIC ACRES

The following is a list of canvassers, with the number of forms obtained and the number of acres promised since the last list was issued. From this it will be seen that G. Tarbat and Jas. Ransdell, of the Percy Association, who have canvassed the whole district in company, now head the list with 50 forms and 50 acres to their credit. Well done Percy! Yellow Lake will now have to look to its laurels.

Association	Canvasser	Forms	Acres
Percy	G. Tarbat and Jas. Ransdell	50	50
Bounty	Frank Weir	23	23
Markinch	E. H. McLean	21	21
Cleland	Edwin Jones	20	20
Webb	Ivan Austin	20	20
Holar Birch Creek	S. G. Kristianson	20	18 1/2
Tullisville	T. L. Hardy	15	15
Craik and Foxbury	D. Tulloch	10	12
Victoria Plains	Thos. S. Stebbing	10	10
Burrows-Hopehill	John Gemmell	10	10
Markinch	G. T. Edwards	10	10
Winnifred	Harold W. Hogg	10	10
Hutton	W. J. Heal	10	10
North Tisdale	F. Randall	10	8 & 85

EVERY MEMBER READ THIS

At our last meeting we held our election of officers for this local and the following were elected: President, J. Richmond; Vice-President, F. Buckingham; Directors: A. K. Field, H. McNeal, C. S. Brunton, W. Bruner, C. Bouma and T. Hill. Hon. auditor, J. Porter. At the directors' meeting, held on Saturday, W. E. Kimber was appointed secretary-treasurer.

I do not know whether it is necessary, but I am enclosing a copy of the directors' report. I am myself proud of the way our members have taken to the Association and the interest they have always shown

for its welfare and I should like it to be brought to your notice.

I have just received your receipt for our last dues, accompanied by some kind words of appreciation.

Finally your directors wish the Association the success it deserves and which they know it will receive and they are unanimous in promising it their entire support and help in any capacity in the future.

A. K. Field, President; J. Richmond, Vice-President; Directors: A. L. Crail, C. S. Brunton, W. E. Cummings, H. Foster, W. Willoughby.

W. E. KIMBER,

Sec. Parkside G. G. A.

Directors' Report—Parkside Local

Your directors have pleasure in submitting for your approval the following report for the Parkside Grain Growers' Association.

The Association was organized on March 7 with a membership of 28. It now totals, after nine months, 77 fully paid up members.

Your directors would like to point out that there must be some good in, some want filled by our Association, for it to have grown to such proportions in so short a time.

In your directors' eyes the objects of this Association are three, which are as follows: To buy together, to sell together, and to discuss together all matters relating to our interests. These all spell co-operation. With regard to buying together, we have handled in our as yet short life 5,000 lbs. of twine, two carloads of flour and feed, one large carload of apples and have now in hand half car of apples and also sugar and salt, and more flour and feed, and your directors estimate to save on these orders about 20 per cent. When these orders are all put thru the members of this Association will have bought together nearly \$4,000 worth of goods at an estimated saving of nearly \$800.00 to those who took advantage of buying thru us.

Your directors have done nothing as yet with regard to selling together, feeling that that end of our business will be developed better if not forced.

The opportunity is here taken of calling your attention to the absolute necessity of putting our buying and selling on a proper business footing. Our 1914 way of trading suited us very well as a starting point, and it has succeeded in so far that we can now see the tremendous advantage we derive from buying our necessities together, but it is too haphazard and has too many drawbacks to succeed in a large way. We have grown so large and strong that unless we cramp ourselves, we must incorporate into a limited liability company.

With regard to the third object, your directors feel that this is a very important one and are satisfied that it is being properly carried out. The records of the meetings point to an increasing interest being shown in all matters requiring our interest and they feel that our Association fills a want in our community and that it is firmly established here, with its future assured.

Your directors wish to thank the members for their loyal support in all business that has been undertaken and which, by reason of that support, has been carried thru. They acknowledge that without that support success would not have attended any of their efforts, however well made. This proves again that farmers working together and staying together can and will make themselves a very powerful organization for their own good.

A GOOD PROGRAM

Enclosed is check value \$5.00, being the amount due to the Central for ten new members. I have great pleasure to report our membership has now reached a total of 36.

We held our annual meeting on Wednesday last. Our attendances have been good for the year and our meetings have been instructive and interesting.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeek
" 2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Noggle	Lampman
" 4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	Moosomin
" 6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
" 9—John F. Held	Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
" 11—T. Sales	Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan	Aqueduct
" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

We have not accomplished anything great, as the members of our local are new settlers, but the spirit is willing.

Our next quarter's program is as follows: Newspaper cutting night, destruction of gophers, exchange of ideas, musical evening, political evening, mixed farming, papers on summerfallow, invitation to old timers and experiences.

I thought you would like a slight idea of our meetings, so the above represents a few of our evenings' work during the following quarter.

E. O. HILLIER,

Sec. Eastleigh G. G. A.

ENTHUSIASM AT MINOT

The largest gathering we have ever had at our schoolhouse assembled when our Association gave an oyster supper. After supper a literary program was rendered, consisting of songs and recitations, followed by three able addresses. Mr. Grenache, of Neville, spoke on the war, which he charged up to commercialism. Frank Burton, of Vanguard, the local organizer for this district, spoke of the Grain Growers' Association, its accomplishments and prospects. He made us feel like pressing on in the good work. The third speaker was Sam Moore, editor of the Swift Current Sun, on the war. The addresses were all well received and much enthusiasm prevailed.

We have done some co-operative buying during the past year—a carload of posts, \$75.00 worth of plow shares—a saving of nearly half on that,—a carload of coal at \$6.00 per ton—a saving of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton,—a part of a car of apples—a saving of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel. Our Association is located near Bourgogne, P.O., eight miles south of Neville, Sask., in the drought district, and these little savings seem a good deal to us.

I herewith enclose \$10.00 to pay for 20 members; there will be as many more soon.

At our last meeting our Association passed the following resolution: Resolved, that this Association favors a closed herd law and each municipality should decide the question for itself.

J. A. HORNBACK,
Sec. Minot G. G. A.

CATARAQUI ANNUAL

At the annual meeting of the Cataraqui Local, No. 131, the following officers were elected: President, Harry Eastwood; Secretary-Treasurer, Herbert Milne. Directors: S. H. Platt, Solomon Bell, John Urton, J. A. Milne, Sidney Jenkins and Henry Milne.

HERBERT MILNE,
Sec. Cataraqui G. G. A.

CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your check in settlement of shortage in car of potatoes, also excess freight rates charged by the railway company.

In conjunction with our local body here I wish to thank you most heartily for your promptness and ability in dealing with this matter, which has been done so very satisfactorily to us here. No doubt we can do business in the future as the method adopted by you over the potatoes has won a good many staunch friends who I am sure will stay with us to the bitter end.

Again thanking you, I remain,

J. H. PARKS,
Sec'y Warman G.G.A.

A START MADE

You will see by enclosed that we are still growing. We have done some trading in cordwood and fencing which has broken the ice as it were and have almost cut the price of cordwood in half, which means something.

Would you send me prices on binder twine. We will likely decide about getting it at our next meeting.

I enclose \$7.50 entrance fees for fifteen members.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Sec'y Tessier Local.

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—D. W. Warner ..	Edmonton
President—James Speakman ..	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods ..	Carstairs
S. S. Dunham ..	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard ..	Edmonton
W. D. Trego ..	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge ..	Calgary

THE PROHIBITION BILL

At a full directors' meeting on Friday, June 18, every member of the board being present, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the sentiment at our annual conventions in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic has been so strongly expressed by the delegates thereat; and, "Whereas we feel that the misleading and untruthful articles appearing in many newspapers as advertisements should be answered and this great question placed before the electors correctly and truthfully;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the board of directors of the U. F. A., feel it our duty to do all within our power to further the wishes of our Association in this matter; and,

"Be it further resolved that this meeting of the directors instruct our Central Office to prepare a special circular bearing on this matter, placing before our unions the clear duty of all voters to record their own vote and get as many other votes as possible in favor on July 21 next;

"Also that a facsimile of the ballot be obtained and enclosed with this circular with instructions on the proper method of marking same."

A standing vote was taken and the resolution passed with absolute unanimity. I was instructed to bring this matter before our unions and before the public. I have already appealed to our members to help in every way to secure the largest possible majority for the prohibition bill on July 21. I renew the appeal on behalf of the whole board of directors representing every district in the province. The bill may not be perfect, but it is a strong measure, which, if rightly administered, will absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in Alberta as a beverage. If it becomes law, it will immensely improve the moral condition and the material prosperity of town and country and will make our province a better country for building up homes and bringing up our children.

The whole board of directors earnestly urges every member to be loyal in this matter to the resolution of our convention.

The name chosen for the Prohibition Bill is not very fortunate; please remember that the "Liquor Act" is the Prohibition Bill, and when you vote in favor of the "Liquor Act," you are voting for prohibition. We hope to illustrate this soon by a facsimile of the ballot paper.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. SPEAKMAN, President.

THE IRRIGATION TROUBLE

I am told there are a number of newspaper reports that give exaggerated statements in regard to the position of the U. F. A. in this irrigation fight, and our directors, who all sympathize with the irrigation farmers in their troubles, have asked me to make our position in this matter perfectly clear.

In our Lethbridge convention the following resolution was passed: "That this convention go on record as giving its moral support to the combined irrigation committees in their fight with the Natural Resources branch of the C. P. R. over the district east of Calgary, known as the Western section of the irrigation block, and we instruct our directors to go into the matter carefully and see in what practical way they can assist these people to get their rights, provided that this resolution shall not apply to Lethbridge irrigation project, where soil and climatic conditions are different."

Our Edmonton convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the farmers' combined irrigation committees some time ago proposed to the Department of the Interior, which is conducting the re-classification of these so-called C.P.R. irrigable lands, in the company's western block, east of Calgary, to test the adaptability of the irrigation undertaking by farming a certain tract of land, comprising some 300 acres, the work to stand its test as a paying proposition, approximately one-half of the said lands, after government re-classification, being passed upon by the government as irrigable, and the balance being non-

irrigable, the farmers to handle the non-irrigable portion of the land on dry farming methods, and the Department of the Interior to raise by irrigation the whole of the crop on the so-called irrigable portion of the land.

"Whereas this request was turned down by the Department of the Interior with the excuse that its officers lack the special training for the practice of agriculture;

"Whereas these same officers of the Department of the Interior have, nevertheless, been conducting agricultural experiments on small patches of land on the C. P. R. Demonstration Farm at Strathmore;

"Whereas the actual expenses involved in preparing and raising the grain on such 'kindergarten' patches is out of all proportion to the results obtained and entirely misleading as a business proposition;

"Whereas we do appreciate that almost any results can be obtained where theoretical experiments are conducted regardless of expenses, inasmuch as even fancy flowers and fruits are raised on the prairie, but in the hothouse of the C. P. R. Demonstration Farm at Strathmore, and

"Whereas the aforesaid officers of the Department of the Interior have now made public, thru the press, the following bold statement, that the results of the experiments conducted show that wheat upon irrigated lands produced 50.1 bushels per acre as against 16.8 bushels per acre on non-irrigable lands;

"Be it therefore resolved: That we do utterly condemn the action of the officers of the Department of the Interior to play with a matter which involves the welfare of the farmers in these districts, more especially after the Department of the Interior has turned down the proposal of the farmers for reasons such as the Department of the Interior stated, to conduct serious work as a test along practical farming lines."

Mr. Sorensen moved and Mr. Glambeck seconded, that the resolution be adopted.

These resolutions defined the position of the U. F. A. Most of us knew but little of the details of the trouble. We accepted the statements of the men from the district; we published our belief that the farmers in the Western irrigation block of the C. P. R. were suffering a serious wrong; we extended our moral support to these farmers and instructed our directors to "go into the matter carefully and see in what practical way they can assist these people to get their rights." We simply pledged our moral support to the irrigation men; we took no further responsibility, all the actual fighting was left to the combined irrigation committee.

This is exactly where the U. F. A. stands today. A short time ago one of the irrigation farmers had a lawsuit against the Natural Resources Department of the C. P. R. In view of the resolutions passed at our last conventions I thought it my duty as president to attend the sittings in court, to become more fully acquainted with the whole matter. I was, of course, simply a listener at the trial. I published my personal impressions of what happened at the trial. After the trial I went more fully into the matter, going thru the files of documents and questioning such irrigation farmers as I met. I gave the results of my inquiries as information for our members, in the issue of The Guide of June 9. These personal reports of mine of course in no way change the position of the U. F. A. in the matter, until the U. F. A. thru its board of directors or in its convention takes further steps. So far the U. F. A. stands in this matter exactly as defined in the resolutions of our last two conventions.

In all the reports I have published I have carefully limited the whole matter to the block of land lying east of Calgary, called the Western Irrigation block. This ought not to prejudice the minds of people against irrigation generally. In the Lethbridge district I am given to understand the soil conditions are quite different, and apparently a considerable success has been made there,

particularly with alfalfa. And irrigation has been successful in many places. I don't know the early history of irrigation in the successful districts of the United States, but probably they had their difficulties until they had found the exact methods for successful irrigation. Whether the same thing may ultimately happen in the particular district, or some parts of it, in the present trouble, seems doubtful. I personally should be glad to have the matter settled by a reasonable arrangement. Lawsuits are good neither for the farmers nor for the railway.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

POLL EVERY VOTE

The Needmore local Union has just passed the following resolution and wishes it to be submitted to all the unions:

"Whereas in most of the country districts the temperance vote is considered safe; and,

"Whereas it is considered likely that the cities will need all possible help on July 21; be it therefore resolved that the country unions who can safely spare one or two helpers for the prohibition cause send their men to the nearest town or city and place their service at the disposal of the Temperance and Moral Reform League officials on July 21."

We have sent this resolution to the general secretary of the league to see what use can be made of it.

We must remember, however, that no man can vote by proxy and no man can vote outside his own polling division unless he is appointed as agent or scrutineer somewhere else. And let us not consider any country district so safe that we can safely lose one vote. Let every man vote as if his vote would be the one vote necessary to ensure a majority. The only thing that can defeat us will be over-confidence on our part, and we want not merely to win, but to win with the biggest possible majority.

PRACTICAL BROTHERHOOD

I am in receipt of a very interesting report from E. B. Welshimer, secretary of Cheadle Union, No. 677. From the report I understand that one of the members of this union was overtaken with sickness and as a result the landlord tried to put him off his farm, but the union saw to it that he was able to keep possession, and what is better still, the members went on to the place and plowed and seeded sixty acres in order to help him out. The secretary remarks that two of the members when asked to join "simply threw out a five spot apiece." I do not know just exactly what this means, but it sounds good anyway, and whether it went to the union or to the man who was sick, it was a good cause. The Cheadle Union purchased gopher poison co-operatively and have a car of twine on order. They claim that the seed grain rate, secured from the railways by the organized farmers, saved this union alone \$150. It is expected that a picnic will be held early in July, and a request has been made to the Central office for a speaker.

LOMOND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

I was able to make a trip into the Lomond district for a district meeting held there on June 5, at which a number of unions were represented. The object was to form a district association and incorporate if such a step should be found necessary, make provision for installing a set of scales at Lomond in the name of the district association and the carrying on of other lines of business. The trip had to be made via Vulcan, but in spite of the very stormy weather it was successfully accomplished and a successful meeting resulted. The attendance was perhaps not as large as it might have been, but that could hardly be expected on account of the fact that very short notice had been given as to an outside speaker being present. The committees from the various unions had met in the afternoon and an outline of the steps it was proposed to take was already drawn up when I arrived. I am very much afraid, however, that the committees will need to meet again and revise their proposed plan as it was largely based on what I am inclined to look upon as an incorrect understanding in regard

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin ..	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long ..	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery ..	Strome
MacLeod—G. W. Buchanan ..	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop ..	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham ..	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks ..	Jenner

to the laws of this province, which would probably nullify the whole plan, and in any case would not from a legal point of view cover all the activities in which it was proposed to engage. I would judge from the interest shown at the meeting and the determination of the active members of the unions present to make a success of their work, that the time was well spent and that the Lomond district will eventually organize on a sound basis, and if it does we may look for great progress there in the near future. A number of different matters were taken up at the meeting which lasted till 1.30 in the morning, and altogether I think a very profitable time was spent, both to those in attendance and to myself personally. Prospects are splendid in this part of the country and with the erection of two elevators in the new town of Lomond, including a unit of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., the farmers should certainly be in a much better position this fall than they have ever been before.

PATRIOTIC ACRE

H. J. Austin, secretary of Fairacres Union, No. 514, reports that the question of the Special U.F.A. Patriotic Fund was taken up at the last meeting of the union. It was decided that under present conditions the members were unable to do anything for this fund, but a motion was passed approving of the "Patriotic Acre" scheme, and the following is a list of those who have pledged themselves to give an acre of wheat: R. Cates, Chas. A. Wicks, B. E. Hosford, F. Townsend, C. Dodridge, R. Cunningham, J. E. Brown, B. F. Van Horne, B. C. Watts and H. J. Austin.

Mr. Austin states that he thinks it possible that some others may be added to this list in the near future.

U.F.A. SUNDAY

The following is a resolution of Roseview Union, No. 63:—

That we, the Roseview Union, No. 63, desire to present to the local unions the advisability of holding an annual U.F.A. Sunday, on the Sunday nearest Empire Day, in each local or union of locals in our province. "To give vision to the common life and to inspire for service to common needs."

Knowing that righteousness exalteth a nation and desiring the highest for our country, we present this resolution.

Therefore be it resolved that the Sunday nearest May 24, Empire Day, be officially declared U.F.A. Sunday, to be set apart for religious services by the unions.

The report of the second annual U.F.A. Sunday held by this union appeared recently. It is likely that this resolution will come up at the convention, meanwhile any of our unions might do well to consider same and we shall be glad to have the views of any of our unions on this matter if they will forward same to the Central office.

INNISFREE PROSPERING

S. E. Nodwell, of Innisfree Union, reports that during the winter months this union has been holding business meetings and social gatherings alternately. As a result a much better spirit of sociability has been created in the neighborhood. Credit for this work may be claimed mostly by the ladies who have taken great interest in making things go and helping along the work. The union purchased their formaline this spring in bulk and are greatly pleased with the result, prices being cheap and the article being good. Arrangements are being made for binder twine. A picnic will be held in July on the farm of J. M. Lawrie, when it is expected that the membership will be considerably increased. An invitation is extended to any member of the executive or board of directors of the Central office who can attend.

THE GREAT OBSTACLES

The two great obstacles that lie in the way of enlightened legislation are ignorance, and the spoils of office.—Chicago Public.

religious duty to try to save the babies alive?

Our church reports tell how many funerals the minister has attended during the year; I have never yet seen a report which told how many people's lives the minister had saved. "Ah," you say, "the church's task is to save souls." But in the church of the future, saving souls will, more and more, come to be understood as saving men and women and children. At least in this world souls are always incorporated in bodies, and to save a man you must save him body, soul and spirit. To really save one man you must transform the community in which he lives. No man lives, or can live, to himself.

So we have a bigger problem than we had imagined and one that is very practical; the making of good roads; the getting rid of weeds; the improvement of stock; the providing of a ball ground; the higher education of the young people; a square deal for the stranger; better laws and better administration of law—all these are essentially religious; all are surely part of the work of bringing in the kingdom of God in your home district.

This, of course, does not mean that the church must make roads or provide ball grounds or give agricultural education or go in for politics or engage in co-operative enterprise. The church as an organization should, as a rule, keep out of these things. The church is not the only agency for the bringing in of the kingdom. Each agency has its own peculiar functions. Those of the church would seem to be to interpret, to inspire and to guide. How is the church measuring up to the new task? What is the program for your district?

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

TRACK BUYER'S BOND

Q.—(1)—If the grain commission finds that a track buyer has forged government inspection certificates and made a false return to the farmer should they have the buyer arrested?
(2)—I sell a half car of wheat to a track buyer, but there is no signed agreement. I get an advance, but agree to wait until the car is unloaded to get the balance. The buyer never paid this balance. The case was tried and the farmer obtained judgment, but the grain buyer hasn't anything the farmer can take. Does the grain buyer's bond cover the balance due? And does it cover the costs of the case as well?

H. L. C.

Alta.
A.—(1)—There is no obligation other than a moral one to prosecute the offender and circumstances may warrant the withholding of prosecution.

(2)—Bond will cover the claim, but not the costs of the case as stated in the question above.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS

Q.—(1)—When a mortgage is given for a debt under the Land Titles Act can the mortgagors claim anything else but the land?
(2)—If so, what is exempt?
(3)—Can the creditor under this act sell the land at any price or is there a minimum fixed by law?
(4)—In the case of an implement company seizing the land, do they have to pay out the first mortgage?
(5)—If seizure is made after the crop is put in, who can claim the crop?
(6)—In the event of foreclosure can a son 18 years of age, claim all cattle he has bought with his own earnings that are pasturing on the land in question?

SUBSCRIBER.

Sask.
A.—(1)—They may sue on the covenant for money owing, but if they do so after having foreclosed they must return the land upon payment of debt covered by the mortgage.

(2)—Same exemptions apply here as in an ordinary action.

(3)—There is a minimum price fixed by the court.

(4)—Yes.

(5)—Crop goes with the land.

(6)—Yes.

COLLECTION OF NOTE

Q.—I sold some horses over a year ago and took a lien note due November 1, 1914, for same. I received part of the money when due, but could not get all and this spring the party to whom I sold resold the horses and has not paid the balance. I have notified him in writing that I want the balance, but up to date he has not paid. How should I proceed? Would it be wise to let him go till fall and should I notify the party who has the horses that I hold a note against them?

X. Y. Z.

Sask.
A.—A lien note in Saskatchewan should

be registered and if payments are not kept up you may retake the animals. You should give the party notice.

BUYING BRANDED COLT

Q.—A buys a horse from B and after paying \$50 finds out that it is branded and does not lawfully belong to B. B found said horse when still a colt and raised it, but never found an owner for it. What action should A take?

J. L. H.

Alta.

A.—If the owner cannot be found you must pay for the horse or return it.

HOLIDAYS FOR HIRED MAN

Q.—Can a man hired with a farmer for a term of eight months claim the day off on national holidays or is he compelled to work on such days?

A.—If nothing is said when hiring, the man may take off legal holidays altho he should do all his necessary chores.

WINTER RYE

Winter rye is a crop that promises to be very useful in parts of the west both for grain and forage production. The Saskatchewan department of agriculture has recently issued a circular concerning this crop which reads as follows:

The growing of winter rye has not as yet received much attention in this province. The department of agriculture does not recommend that it be used to displace any of the crops already grown, but believes that it can, with advantage, be added to those crops now having a regular place in our system of farming. The advantages which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye, as an additional grain crop, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and rank growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes its growth early in May or June, the crop is well developed before the arrival of droughts, so that in place of decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early frosts.

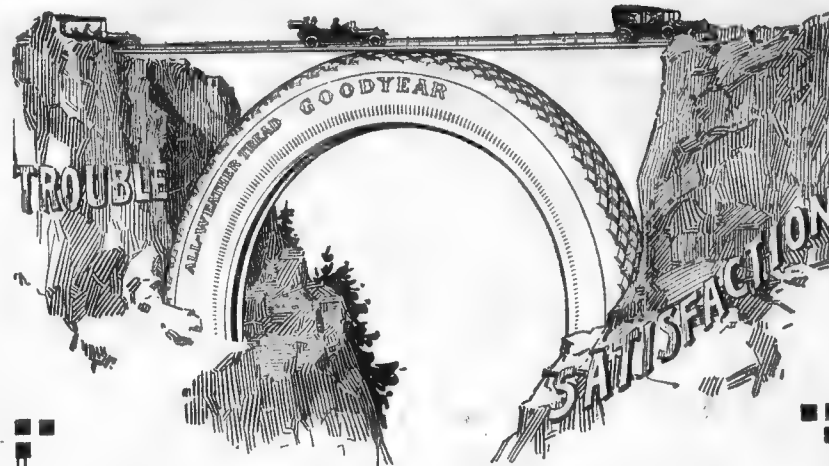
5. Ripening before other cereals, it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate of wages.

6. A field of winter rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in the spring that can be provided in this country. If sown early, the crop may safely be pastured in the fall and unless stink weed, or other winter annual weeds, are present, early spring pasturing will not cause injury. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and will generally yield more per acre than any other hay crop. When grown for this purpose two crops can usually be cut in one season.

Where the crop has not previously been grown, it is suggested that farmers sow a small acreage and try out the crop. Seed can be secured from any western seed house, or from farmers who have already grown the crop. Only western grown seed should be used, as imported seed will often winter kill. If interested in this subject write the Department of Agriculture, Regina, for free bulletin on winter rye.

WANTED—AN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The family of nations in Europe cannot live together in peace unless they govern themselves. They lack government, precisely as the gold miner in California in the 50s lacked government. Here were a number of selfish men suddenly brought into close proximity without any government. The consequence was that each had to carry firearms. Then vigilance committees were improvised, and later a stable government brought disarmament. In the beginning each individual was an independent sovereign; but he soon found it profitable to surrender part of his independence to secure protection. The nations need to protect themselves from themselves.—Professor Irving Fisher.



Goodyear Tires

Span the Way From Trouble

Remember this when you go to buy tires that must stand the abuse of country roads—

Remember that Goodyear Tires are built in perfect balance through and through!

They have the Smooth Tread or famous All-Weather Tread—tough, extra thick—of super-quality rubber. But a thick tread is not enough to make a tire wear. The "carcass" beneath, like supports of a bridge, must be built correspondingly strong. Men don't like to pay extra money for treads too heavy, then have to discard them because the "carcass" failed to endure.

So Goodyears have proved out best when run side by side with rival tires on opposite wheels.

The Farmers Verdict

On tests like that, and not on mere opinion, have Goodyears won with the farmers. Where

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing
Head Office, Toronto, Ontario
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name (199)

roads are severe and repair shops miles away, these tires have had a chance to prove themselves. Where men want low cost per mile, freedom from trouble—and safety—Goodyear Tires have won.

And last year men bought as many Goodyear Tires as there are cars in Canada.

Cost 37% Less

Two years ago these tires cost 37 per cent more than they do today. For we have in that time made three big cuts in prices. The last we gave users February 15th, despite the war tax on all raw materials.

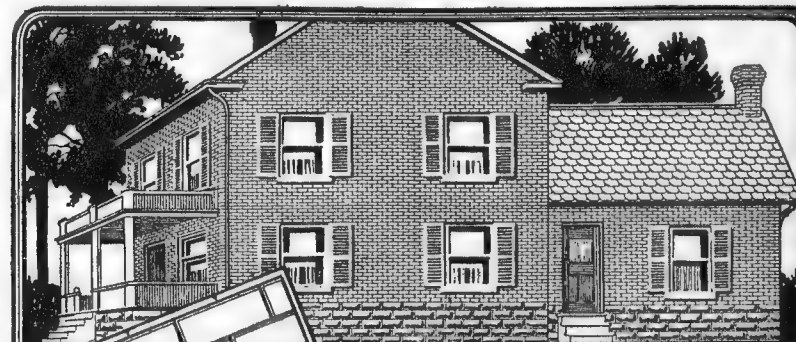
Some tires cost more because of less demand and less output. Some cost less, and always will, because of cheap methods and cheap materials. But dollar for dollar, Goodyear Tires

give you now, and always will give you, the most for your money.

Because, what we save by cutting factory costs we pass on to Goodyear users.

Insist on trying the tire that comes closest to being trouble-proof. Any dealer can supply you.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



"Metallic Siding"

Gives you an armour-clad building that defies time—weather—fire—storms.

When you put heavy, full gauge Galvanized "Metallic" Steel Siding plates on your building—you have a steel coat that simply laughs at old Father time. Handsome, easy to put on and fire retarding.

Needn't paint for years unless you want to—unlike inflammable wood that needs constant protection. "Metallic" plates are absolutely wind, snow, rain, fire and storm-proof. "Metallic" Patterns are many and pleasing, the Rock and Brick-faced being the most popular.

You shouldn't lose a day getting prices and designs for your home or barn or for that school, hall, lodge, etc., you are thinking about. Write us today and now.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
WINNIEG Manufacturers TORONTO 28

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—GOOD MIXED FARMING HALF
section; low price; easy terms. Hanlan Walsh,
Traynor, Sask.

EGGS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—
Good laying strain, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred.
G. Somerville, Medora, Man. 17-10

BARRED ROCK EGGS—HALF PRICE NOW!
R. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 23-4

POULTRY

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON POULTRY
farm raised and bred; yearling and two years'
hens, active and healthy, from my own breeding
pens; A.1. winter laying strain; to make room
only \$1.50 and \$2.00 apiece. Charlie Giffard,
St. George Farm, Boissevain. 23-4

FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING
stock number of S. C. Rhode Island Red hens,
excellent layers and in good condition, \$1.00
and \$1.50 each. Special terms for pens of
10 or over. Apply: Rhode Island Red Poultry
Farm, Box 4698, Strathcona, Man. 26-2

RABBITS

RABBITS, RABBITS—RUFUS RED BELGIAN
Hares, from finest imported stock, from \$2.00
per pair. Clearance sale of Barred Rocks;
\$25.00 imported cock, \$5.00; hens, \$1.00 each.
A. J. Davison, Ideal Poultry Yards, Box 232,
Lethbridge, Alta. 23-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—6 SHORT-
horn bulls, one to three years old; 12 young
registered cows due to calve soon; 50 grade
Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young
Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor,
Man. 26tf

A FEW CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS FOR
sale; Yorkshire swine, of either sex, not related,
ready for delivery; write for prices. Woodmere
Farm, S. Benson, Prop., Neepawa, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE OLIVER PLOW, 6-FURROW,
good as new; only plowed 260 acres. Robert
Ferris, McDonald, Man. 26-2

FOR SALE BY THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY
of Portage la Prairie, one Russell Elevating
Grader, 15 ft. Elevator, Mould-board bottom
and disc Plow, all complete, price \$1,100.00;
can be seen at Oakville. D. McCowan, Sec-
Treas.

20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, 20x40
Rumely Separator, five bottoms Cockshutt
plows; first class shape. Ch. Horne, Zealandia,
Sask. 26-3

FOR SALE—AVEY 20 H.P. UNDER MOUNTED
engine; first class shape. Robert Ferris, Mc-
Donald, Man. 26-2

WANTED A GOOD SEPARATOR, 27 to 30 IN'
cylinder. E. F. Hughes, Youngstown, Alta. 26-2

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE
Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters'
Lists, Price Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors'
Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press
Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES,
raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send
for price list today. Valley River Nursery,
Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR
coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine,
\$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche
Percee, Sask. 2tf

DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS—
Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton at
Tofield. Orders shipped day received. Dobell
Coal Co., Tofield, Alta. 26-8

REGALIA TEA—BLENDED AND PACKED IN
the Old Country. I will send 5 lbs. carriage
paid, to your post office for \$2.25. G. S.
Owen, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-4

SHEEP

WANTED AT EVESHAM FIFTY HEAD SHEEP,
Shropshires preferred. W. E. Summerby,
Evesham, Sask. 25-3

DOGS FOR SALE

FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE BY W. J. PFRIMMER,
Myrtle, Man. 24-4

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale
Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICU-
lars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 8tf

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-
tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in
want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on
hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade.
Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer,
Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E.,
Calgary. 11tf

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS —
Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 8tf

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS—COWS, HEIFERS
and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove
King Hengerfeld. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 22-3

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT,
"Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta. 22tf

GRASS SEED

FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, WELL RIPENED,
government tested Timothy seed, which I
specialize growing. Order now and sow till
snow flies, \$8.50 per 100; 9 cents less than 100
lb. lots. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 26-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR
fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles.
F. J. Bossley, Solisqua, B. C. 2tf

FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER,
etc. Are you going to build? We can save
you 20 to 35 per cent. Send for illustrated
Catalog and Price List and be convinced.
Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass
\$1.65; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; window frames,
ordinary K.D., \$1.40; 6 inch ship lap, \$18.50;
shingles, \$5, \$2.90. Write us for Prices on
Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber
Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 11tf

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF
Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-
dosa, Man. 53tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER
and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-
risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Tru-
man, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504
Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg.
P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-
itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office:
Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin
St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED POSITION AS STEAM ENGINEER
for threshing season. Would hire for harvesting.
H. Genge, Mair, Sask. 25-2

TEN MANURE COMMANDMENTS

1. Thou shalt consider the value of
thy farm manure, for it is very great,
not only unto thee but unto them that
shall come after thee.

2. Thou shalt at all times endeavor to
prevent fermentation and super-heating,
because it will, in three or four months,
mean a loss to thee of from one-third
to one-half of the original value of the
manure.

3. Thou shalt not pile the manure un-
der the eaves or on the hillside where
bleaching may deprive thee of fertility
worth more than thou payest annually
in taxes.

4. Thou shalt not despise the urine or
liquid portion, because in it is contained
over half the total fertilizing value of
the manure.

5. Thou shalt not bore holes in the
stable floor or otherwise facilitate the
escape of the liquid manure.

6. Thou shalt use sufficient litter to
absorb the liquid. If thou are short of
straw thou shalt use leaves, sawdust or
air-dried muck as an absorbent.

7. Thou shalt not in ordinary farm
practice apply the manure too heavily.
It is more profitable for thee and for
thy children that thy land receive fre-
quent light dressings than heavy dress-
ings at longer intervals.

8. Thou shalt apply the manure at the
time and in the manner to give thee
best results. To be able to do this thou
must ascertain the results of experiments
conducted for this purpose and make re-
peated trials on thine own farm.

9. Thou shalt keep livestock on thy
farm, lest peradventure thy land become
impooverished or blow away from thee
because it containeth no humus or fibre.
It is better for thee to practise mixed
farming than to follow the single crop
system. Mixed farming will protect
thee from the times of adversity and
cause thy children to rejoice and call
thee blessed.

10. Thou shalt henceforth give the
farm manure more attention. It is of
greater value each year than the wheat
crop. Thou wouldst hold up thy hands
in horror at the thought of one-third of
thy wheat being lost, yet thou allowest
that amount of fertility to escape from
the manure. It is expedient for thee
to refrain from wasting thy substance.

By F. C. Nunnick,
Commissioner of Conservation.

HOPE IN SIGHT

A young man who last June received
his diploma has been looking around
successively for a position, for employ-
ment, and for a job. Entering an office,
he asked to see the manager, and while
waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening
here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply,
"if de boss don't raise me salary to three
dollars a week by termorrer night."—
Christian Register.

Have You Pure Bred Hogs for Sale? An Ad. on this page will help you to Sell Them

Thousands of hogs were sacrificed last
fall. A very large number of farmers
went out of hogs altogether. What
was the reason? High grain prices
and later low hog prices. Things have
changed. Hogs are around the 8 cent
mark in Winnipeg this week and coarse
grain prices are not so high. Hogs
can be raised profitably when they sell
at 8 cents and indications point to the
market price continuing reasonably
high for some time. There is an
acknowledged shortage of hogs in
North America. Wide awake farmers
know that in farming, just as in any
other business, it pays not to follow
blindly the other man's lead. Breed-
ing sows are scarce. Thinking men
are looking round now for young sows.

Have you some for sale? If so The
Guide can help you to sell them.

This classified advertising page is read
by over 34,000 wideawake farmers

every week. Many of these men are
seriously thinking of buying some pure-
bred pigs. Thru a short ad. on this
page you can get in touch with these
possible purchasers. Here is a specimen
ad.:

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE —
six weeks old. Boars \$12, Sows \$10. John
Smith, Johnston, Man.

At 4 cents per word this ad. will cost
68 cents per issue. Thus by spending
\$2.72 you could have this ad. appear
in four issues and we are confident
that it would enable you to sell what
stock you have for disposal.

Write out your ad. today. Tell us
in how many issues of The Guide you
wish the ad. to appear. Enclose in
your letter money order sufficient to
cover the cost of your ad. and we will
do our best to make your outlay
profitable.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



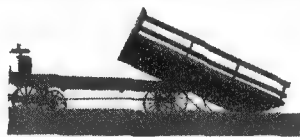
Every 10c
Packet of
**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
\$8.00 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER

FLEMING'S VETERINARY REMEDIES

Cure Lump Jaw, Spavins, Ringbone, Fistula, Poll Evil, Heaves, Colic and the common ailments in horses and cattle. Fleming's Farm and Live Stock Annual for 1915 and Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser FREE for the asking, within 30 days.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 47 Church St., TORONTO

"Made in Canada"

THE T.N.B. DUMP RACK

Thoroughly tested in the field for the last two seasons; fits any wagon or truck; unloads a load of sheaves without stopping; saves the thrasher half the bundle teams. Sold direct from the manufacturer at Watrous, Sask.

Racks, 8 x 14, 3 foot sides, less floor, \$40 f.o.b. Watrous Cash.

Sold and guaranteed by

The T.N.B. Mfg. Co. Ltd.
WATROUS, SASK.



A Strong, Durable,
Seamless Shaped
COTTON

Grain Bag

Each **14c** Each

Send Your Order to
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED

Experienced Miller with \$2,500.00 to manage and take interest in North Dakota Mill and Elevator property. Write or wire for detailed information.

F. E. CORSON & CO.
FARGO, : : NORTH DAKOTA

CALIFORNIA—Get Your Railway Fare Applied. Going to the Exposition? See "Our Money-Making Homes in Orange Land." Round Trip Refunded if you buy. No extra expense to see the orange groves. Write for information. Be our agent. Sierra Vista Ranch Company, 1100a First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. ONE CENT is all it will cost to write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait. Write it now.**

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 19 TORONTO, Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BACTERIA—GOOD AND BAD

Bacteria are the dairymen's best friends and his worst enemies, for, like Indians, some of them are good and some are bad. The knowledge of bacterial growth has become a matter of great utility as applied to the dairy industry and how to encourage and develop the growth of the friendly bacteria, and at the same time to discourage and prevent the development of the undesirable ones, are important parts of the dairymen's educational equipment.

We are informed by bacteriologists that germ development in milk is very rapid. First, there are a hundred germs, then two hundred, then four hundred, later eight hundred and so on in geometrical progression, doubling their number several times an hour. A temperature of fifty degrees is very favorable to their growth, but they scarcely develop at all under forty-five degrees. Therefore, if the milkman wants to prevent the growth of either good or bad bacteria, he must keep his milk below forty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

The ripening and curing of cream are caused by the development of the bacteria by germs of ferment, and these are the dairymen's friends for they help him to produce a good grade of butter when he churns. There comes a time when enough bacteria have developed to make the cream just right for churning; at this time more would be too many and less would not be enough. For this reason it is best to keep all the cream sweet until enough for a churning has accumulated and then allow the bacteria to work on the whole mass at once. Bacteria six hours old, twelve hours old and a day old will not mix together well. Generally the bacteria start to work in cream before they are wanted, but sometimes they are rather slow at starting. In this case fermentation can be begun by mixing a small amount of milk, cream or buttermilk in which the bacteria are at work, with the sweet cream and soon a veritable army of them are at work and the churning can be done as soon as experiment and experience directs.

Their Other Name

Undesirable bacteria are but another name for filth, and where they get a start on the dairyman it is impossible for him to produce a prime product. They impart bad odors and unpleasant tastes to the cream and butter, and and cause disease and death to humans who consume infected products. The too small to be seen by the naked eye, the work of these filth germs soon becomes apparent. They thrive in poorly kept barns and on unclean cows. They abound in darkened stables, for sunlight is their worst foe. They drop into the milk pail by the thousands, from the milkman's unwashed hands and milk cows' dirty udders. The dairyman has to fight them on all sides and a few of them persist in getting into the milk in spite of every precaution. To prevent their development the first and last rule is cleanliness, and the watchword is sanitation.

Humanity would have a hard time to get along if it were not for the good bacteria, for there are numerous others besides the ones which cause the cream to ripen, all of which contribute largely to the good of mankind. We have no need, however, for the others, and the more we can do to discourage their development the better off we are.

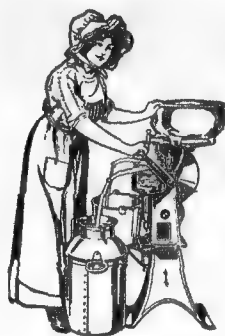
HOW TO CIRCUMVENT PROHIBITION

In view of what will come upon the province on July 1, it gives us great pleasure to pass on the following timely and helpful suggestion appearing in the columns of a contemporary across the border, which was evidently anticipating a dry spell: If The Town Goes Dry.

Buy a gallon of your favorite brand and turn it over to your wife. Do all your drinking at home. Every time you take a drink, pay your wife 15 cents.

When the first gallon is gone your wife will have \$8.00 to put in the bank and \$2.00 to buy a new supply, each gallon averaging 66 drinks.

"In ten years at your present rate you will be dead and your wife will have enough money to go out and marry a decent man."—Saskatoon Phoenix.



You need a New DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW!

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer when the milk supply is heaviest.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREAT value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE THE SKIM-MILK IS poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF AN improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF THE poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and insanitary separator are greatest at this season.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE AN IMPROVED DE Laval is so much simpler and

more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL Separator of to-day is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot summer months.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Manitoba Portable Engine
7, 9, 12,
14 and 17
H.P.



A Manitoba Engine For Every Power Need on the Farm

Illustration shows only one type of the many Manitoba Engines "Made in the West for Western Needs." Then there are our other lines:—

WINDMILLS The only kind manufactured in Canada west of the Great Lakes, and perfect enough to hold the field against all competition.

Saw Frames (steel and wood), Feed Grinders and Roller Crushers, Stock Troughs, Wood Pumps, Windmill Lift and Force Pumps, Canadian Peters Double Acting Force Pumps, Pump Jacks, Power Washing Machines, Emery-wheel Grinders, Spark Coils, Spark Plugs and Dry Cells, Belting, Pulleys, Shafting, etc., etc. Increase in tariff has not affected our prices—Manitoba goods are made in Canada.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 64-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Address Brandon if you live in Manitoba or Saskatchewan; address Calgary if you live in Alberta or British Columbia.

Head Office: **Manitoba Engines Limited** Branch at
Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.
P. M. Ames, Gen. Mgr. Authorized Capital: \$300,000 C. W. Northcott, Mgr.

HAWKEY'S VETERINARY BOOK

A Valuable Book on Diseases of Stock and How to Cure Them

Mailed Free by H. R. HAWKEY & CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

This Veterinary Book is well worth having. It is a size that can be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. Contains 96 pages of valuable information showing in a clear and plain manner, in words that can be understood by all farmers, all diseases pertaining to Stock, and each disease is treated under four distinct paragraphs: Definition, Cause, Symptoms and Treatment. It should be in the hands of every farmer.

All that is necessary is to drop a card or letter to H. R. Hawkey & Co., Winnipeg, Man., and this book will be mailed, while the edition lasts, free of all costs. Write for it before they are all gone. It will pay you.—Advertisement.

BELGIAN HORSES**AUCTION SALE**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7th

AT FAIR GROUNDS, CALGARY, 1.30 O'clock

The Entire Stud of the Belgian Horse Ranch, comprising: **12 Registered Studs, 11 Registered Mares.**

JULY 8th—At the Ranch, 18 miles North of Calgary

70 Head High Class Belgian Grades, 34 Head Cattle, all Farm Machinery, Automobile. The Ranch also will be offered for sale.

LUNCHEON

Catalogues, Terms, etc., apply—

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

520 Centre St., Calgary. Phone M. 2273



HAIL Insurance!

It isn't good business to figure that a hail storm will not strike your crop this year.

Figure that it will and insure in this time tried and reliable company.

Our adjustments are fair and square, and we are proud of our record in making prompt payments.

Insure To-day!
To-morrow may be Too Late

Select this company for your insurance and you are guaranteed full protection and prompt payment in case of loss.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR
FULL PARTICULARS

**BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Hail Dept.
WINNIPEG



**HOME
STUDY**
Arts Courses only.
**SUMMER
SCHOOL**
JULY and AUGUST
**QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY**
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

--- our lumber comes to
you direct from the mill
--- saves you 30% to 50%

Do not pay middlemen profits any longer—pay only for the lumber you get.

We sell the very highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, sash and doors direct from the mill to you, saving from 30% to 50%.

And further, we will guarantee the quality of each and every shipment. We ship only the best grade lumber.

Farmers, Contractors, Carpenters, do not delay. Write for our price list today. It will save you many dollars.

Bank Reference: BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.

"From Mill to Consumer"
Dept. G., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Lowest Prices Prompt Shipment
Guaranteed Quality

WILD OATS

Wild oats were, until this year, comparatively unknown in a great many of the districts in South-western Saskatchewan where the oat crop last year was a failure, but unfortunately they are a familiar pest in much of the country where oats were last year grown successfully. It is therefore not surprising that in purchasing seed oats for the drouth affected areas the Dominion government, the rural municipalities and private parties should have found it impossible to get enough clean oat seed to supply the settlers. The result is that the newer districts as well as the older ones now have a wild oat problem on their hands.

In the older districts farmers did not know of the character of this weed until its presence reduced acre yields. The spread of wild oats in those districts was due largely to continual cropping under a straight grain rotation, and too long intervals between summerfallowing. In older districts, men are finding that by changing the rotation to take in alfalfa, winter rye, cultivated grass and fodder crops, and by having stock to feed off the summerfallow in the late fall, they are able to keep wild oats under control.

Habits of the Wild Oat

In the new areas men can take advantage of the experience of the farmer in the older districts. Knowledge relating to the habits of wild oats is absolutely essential in keeping them under control.

Only about 10 per cent. of a season's wild oat crop will germinate the same fall. They will not all germinate at



Wild Oats

one time, in the spring or in the summer. Wild oats germinate far more readily during the first ten days of warm spring weather than they do any other time of the year. Wild oats will not germinate thru more than 2½ or 3 inches of heavy loamy soil, and not more than 4 inches of loamy soil. If buried more than 5 inches deep, the seeds may retain their vitality from three to five years and germinate when cultivation brings them nearer the surface.

Wild Oat Control

Men in the older settled parts of the west who have had experience in the control of wild oats can recommend to farmers in the newer parts for their serious consideration the following points:

1. This summer go carefully over an area sufficient to yield seed for 1916 and pull out all the wild oats. Thresh this area separately.

2. The grain to be used for feed should be ground thoroughly before feeding. This will prevent spreading wild oats over the fall cultivated land and avoid infesting the manure during the fall, winter and spring with wild oats, so that it can be placed directly from the barns on to the fields.

3. Burn all screenings and all the straw that is not required for winter feeding just as soon as possible after threshing. Fence the straw required so as to keep cattle and horses from feeding on same and scattering seeds over the fields.

4. Double disc and harrow as soon as possible after harvest every acre on which wild oats have appeared. This may not germinate any wild oats this fall, but it makes conditions ideal for germination as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring. If this work

cannot be done in the fall, it should be done first thing in the spring.

5. Some of the land now seeded to oats would, in the ordinary course of events, have been summerfallowed this year. High prices and shortage of feed have caused farmers to seed land which may have needed cleaning. Summerfallowing such land next year will, therefore, be a good farming practice, but every effort should be made to secure a large germination of wild oats before the final deep plowing of the summerfallow.

6. Note that all practices mentioned above are those which are common with farmers who are securing each year the highest yields in their district. Men are finding that farming to produce maximum yields incidentally keeps weeds under control, and many farmers are finding that one acre of wheat yielding 25 bushels per acre is more profitable than one and a half acres yielding 20 bushels per acre. Write for further information concerning summerfallows, now in pamphlet form, from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

A SLANDER RETRACTED

The Saskatoon Daily Star, which recently accused the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. of gambling in puts and calls and also stated that the company was heavily in debt, has apologized and admitted that there was no truth in the charges. Below is the retraction as it appeared in the Saskatoon Daily Star on June 1:—

"ELEVATOR CO. AFFAIR IS MOST SATISFACTORY"

"Financial Position of Company Sound, Enquiry Finds"

"NO TRACE OF GAMBLING"

"FULL DENIAL OF STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN STAR SOME TIME AGO"

"In the Saskatoon Daily Star of Saturday, May 15, an article appeared headed 'Elevator Company Heavily in Debt, Gamble,' and in the body of the article the statement was made: 'It is an open secret that the Co-operative Elevator Company indulges in gambling in puts and calls.'"

"The information which formed the basis of this article came from a source which we considered reliable. The Star, however, on investigation, cannot find that there is any foundation for either of the statements above referred to, and the Star is pleased to withdraw them, regretting their appearance in the first place. It would appear, from the investigations we have been able to make, that the company is in a sound financial position, and our inquiries have shown that neither within the last few months nor at any previous time has the Co-operative Elevator Company indulged in any form of gambling."

"The Star has no desire to attack without cause any farmers' institution, and would be very sorry indeed if the article in question should have the effect of injuring the reputation of the company with the farmers."

INDEPENDENCE THE REMEDY

The Toronto News says: "The revelations of political misdoing in Manitoba are disturbing to the last degree. Clearly all who are involved must be exposed and punished. For years the Daily News has argued that the patronage system in offices and contracts should be utterly abolished. We have in Manitoba the legitimate fruits of the system as we have had these in so many other cases elsewhere. It has flourished under all parties since Confederation, and beyond. It has root in most of the provinces as well as in the Dominion. It draws its strength from the office-making and contract broking element in politics. It destroys public men, bedevils parties and degrades politics. But only a resolute and continuous assault by the independent forces of the country will ensure its destruction."

"Senator, you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs."

"I need a job, Senator."

"Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs and you can get a job on that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All ambitions are lawful except those which climb upward on the miseries or the credulities of mankind.—Joseph Conrad.

A DOUBLE SAVING

AFFORDING RURAL
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NITY OF THE YEAR

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Remember our stock comprises only the highest class ladies' apparel, the newest in fashion and first in quality.

Benefit from the low fares on all railways and visit our store during Winnipeg National Patriotic Week, July 1-10.

Next Season's Fur Styles

Are now decided. We have prepared an excellent exhibit of models showing the radical changes in fur fashions for the coming season. This display will be well worth seeing and those not contemplating another trip to Winnipeg before the winter may choose their new furs from these authentic styles. Remember, too, that the unusual conditions the world over have had the strong tendency to reduce the cost of high class furs from the prices of a few years ago.

When you come to Winnipeg

be sure to visit Fairweathers

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TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A HALF YEAR'S PROGRAM

Dear Mrs. Barritt:—Our organization now has nineteen members. We have made out a program for this year as follows: May—Joint meeting of the U. F. A. and W. A. U. F. A. in Wonona school; debate, "Resolved that the consolidated school is preferable to the small rural school"; luncheon. June—Roll call—current events; three temperance papers. July—Roll call—patriotic quotations; demonstration lesson on parliamentary law; benefits of fireless cooker. Ten minute talk on preserving. August—Roll call—favorite author and quotation; advantages of music and books in the home; debate—"Rural vs. city life." September—Roll call—fashion hints; arrangements for Thanksgiving supper and program; ready-made clothes vs. home-made clothes. October—Roll call—Thanksgiving quotations; educational qualification for woman suffrage. November—Roll call events of day; preparation of Xmas presents; hints on Xmas cooking; general discussion. December—Roll call—Xmas quotation; annual meeting and election of officers.

At previous meetings we have taken up "Beautifying the school grounds" and "The advantages and disadvantages of an egg-circle."

The members are quite enthusiastic and each is contributing her share towards the year's program.

Our regular meetings are held at the homes of members. After the business of the meeting is over, refreshments are served and a pleasant hour enjoyed.

S. M. GUNN,

Sec. W.A.U.F.A.

Paradise Valley, Alta.

DELEGATION TO PREMIER SCOTT

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am very much pleased with the result of our deputation to Premier Scott.

The deputation was a very representative one. The Grain Growers were represented by Mr. Musselman. I went as the women's section delegate at your wish. Mrs. Lawton, the president of the Provincial Equal Suffrage Board, represented that body; Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Sinton, the W. C. T. U. Then Mr. Cocks came to speak a word for the Trades and Labor Council and explained that equal suffrage was a plank in their platform. All parts of the province were represented as well as all trades and classes. It was a great treat and surprise to have our energetic little president there after all and it must have been most gratifying to her to see such splendid co-operative work between the different organizations, as she was the one who worked up the federation of the different clubs forming the Equal Franchise Board.

It is splendid the way our men stand behind us and back us up as they do in our work for the franchise. And the women of the Trades and Labor Council can well be proud of Mr. Cocks' splendid support. His address was splendid and his earnest, sincere manner most convincing.

Premier Scott listened very attentively, as did all the members present, and told us at the close of our program that he had long favored equal suffrage himself and that the arguments we brought only strengthened his belief, but that before promising what we asked he must confer with his colleagues. This seems only fair and we shall hope that they will look at the question as favorably as he does and speedily give us our proper place among citizens and not keep us longer, as we are now, classed among idiots, criminals and Indians.

(MRS.) S. V. HAIGHT.

MOSTLY SUFFRAGISTS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Gettysburg W. G. G. met May 1. Not more than half our members were present, as it is hard to get teams this time of the year, as all are busy in the fields. We had a good meeting just the same.

Our topic for discussion was home nursing and some interesting papers were read. We also planned for a supper and bazaar for the Association.

We discussed the letter you sent in regard to suffrage, but we thought it

was too late to do anything before the meeting of the legislature, but will help what we can later.

Most were in favor of the movement, the rest said they had never thought much about it, but would think it over.

Not many of us could sign the petition anyway as we are mostly citizens of the United States, but will help in any other way.

MRS. D. C. AUGUSTIN,
Sec. Gettysburg G. G. A.

CONTRIBUTE TO SUFFRAGE FUND

Dear Miss Stocking:—Your letter re donation by locals to suffrage fund was read at our last meeting. It was voted that we send \$5.00 to be applied to this fund, and as soon as possible we intend to help the cause still further. At the present time our funds are limited and the season too busy to raise money by entertainments. Hoping this will prove satisfactory.

MRS. GEO. F. ROBSON,
Sec.-Treas. Dinsmore W.G.G.A.

FRANCHISE AND BANISH THE BAR

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held a very interesting meeting in May at the Farmers' Hall. We were to have met with the men's section of the local, but owing to the late hour, 9.30, we thought it more advisable to hold our meeting separate.

Mrs. Wm. Collins read an essay on "Women's part in home life and in the nation," which was very greatly appreciated.

The ladies decided to meet at the homes of the members, which is more sociable than meeting in public.

Along with other subjects we discussed "Woman's Franchise" and "Banish the Bar Movement," in which we are greatly interested.

MARY O'LEARY,

Sec. Alameda W.S.G.G.A.

The quotation, "As a man thinks, so is he," has a direct bearing on the work of our Association. The change of thought for women members provided by the subjects discussed at their meetings will go far toward making Women Grain Growers a most progressive and intelligent class of people. Alameda is wise in including subjects on their program that will develop original thinking.—E. A. S.

BROKEN UP INTO TWO SOCIETIES

Dear Miss Stocking:—Enclosed please find the names of officers and directors for the Clunie Women Grain Growers' Association, organized May 6, 1915:

President, Mrs. R. Dale; Vice-President, Mrs. W. Thomas; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. Willis; Directors: Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Shattford, Mrs. Clark.

You will notice some of the names in the "Star of the West," or at least they were last year. The territory was too large and some of the members had eight or ten miles to drive to the meetings, so we decided to divide into two organizations. We have fifteen members.

MRS. W. WILLIS,

Sec. Clunie W. S. G. G. A.

The new Association is a welcome addition to our ranks. I shall look forward to receiving reports from an Association that would not let unsatisfactory conditions dampen the ardor of their love for their club work.

PAPER ON HOME INFLUENCE

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am enclosing fifty cents for ten copies of the booklet for the Women Grain Growers' work.

Our May meeting was splendid. There were sixteen women present. The most interesting part of the program was the paper written on "Home Influence," by Mrs. T. E. Shepherd. I think we all went home with the thought in our minds that we must try to live up to the ideal she set before us.

MRS. O. V. HEPNER,

Sec. Stalwart W. G. G. A.

When a paper of special interest is written such as the one read before the Stalwart club, it should be sent to the provincial secretary for publication. We shall be glad to hear from Stalwart again.—E. A. S.



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Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

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WORLD'S FAIR SEATTLE 1909

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Use Good Butter Wrappers

Your Butter Will Bring a Better Price

The proper way for farmers and their wives to market dairy butter is in one pound prints, each print wrapped in parchment paper. The new Dominion dairy law makes it a punishable offence to wrap these prints in parchment paper unless the paper is branded "Dairy Butter." You must not use plain parchment paper any more. This is to protect the public. You may have as much wording printed on your wrappers as you wish, but you must have at least these two words: "Dairy Butter."

In order to assist Guide readers to comply with this new law, which is for their own benefit also, we have had a large quantity of parchment butter wraps printed in two colors (red and blue), in brine-proof ink. The imprint on the label is as follows:

FINEST DAIRY BUTTER

This wording we consider the best for the purpose. These two-color wraps will give your butter a very attractive appearance and bring the highest price. We can supply these wraps by return mail at the following prices post paid:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
In lots of 500	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.60
Each additional 500	1.05	1.10	1.15

These wraps are printed in very large quantities, which accounts for the low prices. No change can be made in the wording in any way at this price.

Some farmers prefer to have their own name and address on their butter wraps, as it helps to build a personal reputation, and are willing to pay the higher price for it. We can supply wraps with your own name and address in blue brine-proof ink (one color only) at the following prices postpaid:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
In lots of 500	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00
Each additional 500	1.95	2.10	2.20

Any change in name would be the same as a new order. Being specially printed to order in small quantities is the cause of the higher price. The imprint on these wraps would appear as follows:

Choice Dairy BUTTER

Made and Packed by
JOHN W. BROWN
Regina - Sask.

The smallest order for either kind of wrap is 500 at one time.

It will cost you 1/4 cent per pound to use the two-color wraps, and 1/2 cent per pound to use those printed with your own name and address, but as a result you will receive from two to four times as much increase in the price of your butter.

Cash With Order
BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS FOR WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

A new and convenient means whereby women in all parts of Canada may avail themselves of the latest styles shown in Montreal—and at very low prices—is provided by Almy's Limited, the biggest store in the Eastern metropolis. They have just issued a "Summer Bargain Bulletin" showing a bewildering variety of the very latest things in women's and misses' shirtwaists, blouses, skirts, summer dresses, smart hats, lingerie, and dainty garments for children and babies. This interesting little book, filled with items of greatest interest to women, will be sent free upon request, and articles ordered from it will be sent promptly by parcels post, with an absolute guarantee of the purchaser's satisfaction. Almy's Limited are now conducting a Department Store in the location formerly occupied by Scroggie's Limited, who went into liquidation, October, 1914, and the new management has brought the service of Montreal's largest store up to a very high standard. Request for the "Summer Bargain Bulletin" should be addressed to Almy's Limited, Montreal, Department A.



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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

THE WILD FOLK

The next contest has to do with out of door things and this is where the members of the Young Canada Club excel. Indeed a lady said to me the other day that ours was the best children's department appearing in any of the papers in Western Canada. I hope that won't make you too vain, but you do really write me delightful stories of animal or bird life. This time I want you to write about both, with insect and plant life thrown in for good measure.

What I want you to do is to tell me the most interesting thing you have ever known a plant, insect, bird or animal to do, especially wild things.

I want these to be very beautiful stories, better than any we have printed in this page before and we have had some beautiful stories.

When you have written your story you must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that it is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Then you must be careful to address your letter very clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Finally, any boy or girl under seventeen may send in a story for this competition. Any story which is considered good enough to print will bring the writer, if he or she is not already a member, a dainty little maple leaf pin of membership in the Young Canada Club, while for the three best stories prizes of fascinating story books, written by master story tellers, will be given.

All stories must reach this office not later than August 20.

DIXIE PATTON.

TOM AND SUSIE

I read so many letters in your paper that I thought I would try one. I am a girl past fourteen, staying with my grandma and grandpa on their farm, "Fairview." It is a fine place, a mile from Stavely and I have so many pets on the farm. Out of the fifteen horses, Daniel is my choice. He is a splendid three-year-old, all black, gentle as a lamb and brave as Daniel of old. I have named all the cows and calves, but must not take up your space. But I will tell you of Tom and Susie, our cats. They lie in a box, circled into one another's paws, and when they wake up they wash one another's noses. Susie's mother was a Lulla. Her milk cup was too narrow for her to get her head in, but she knew a way out. She put her paw in the milk and licked the milk from the paw and that is more than I ever saw a human being do.

ISABEL FLEMING.

Fairview Farm, Stavely, Alta.

HOME LIGHT AND COMFY

I thought I would write a story about what kind of a house I would want to live in. I would like to be a musician when I grow up.

I would like to live in a house with hot and cold water supplied by taps and pipes and would want a furnace and a fire-place in the house. I would have a cook-stove, too. I would have pictures on the walls of my house. I wouldn't want a very big house if I was living alone. I would have somebody to live with me. I would have my cook-stove near a window, then when I read there would be lots of light and I would be warm. I would have a table near the stove and when I read at night I would have light and be warm, too. I would have some furniture in the house. Outside I would have trees, a flower garden and a vegetable garden.

ISABELLE.

WOULD LIKE TO BE AN OLD MAID

When I grow up I am going to be an old maid. I would like to be rich and live in British Columbia. I would like to have a very beautiful house with beautiful garden in front of it.

I would adopt three girls. One would have black curls, another would have

brown curls and the other would have golden hair. Their names would be Lily, Rose and Daisy. They would be very beautiful and clever.

I would give them lots of presents at Christmas and at New Year's and on their birthdays. I would have lots of picnics and parties and all sorts of fun.

I would have a library with lots of books in it so that I could read whenever I wanted to because I am fond of reading. I would have a nice big white cat.

In my spare time I would make candy, then we would have a fine time eating it up.

Sometimes we would go on a trip to the old country and see some of the places I have read of in books. I would go to Scotland and see my great-grandmother. As she is one hundred years old now, I'm afraid she would be dead by that time. I would buy a lot of presents for my friends. When I got home again I would give them to them. Then we would settle down again and live happy ever after.

MARGARET MACKAY.

Rounthwaite, Man., age 10.

TEACH AND TRAVEL

What I consider a perfectly happy life is teaching. I would like to teach in a little village school, not a whole school, but one grade. Then I would like to have a cozy little cottage on the main street. I would plant flowers all around the house and a pretty little garden in the back yard. I would have my little cottage always tidy and flowers in all the windows. I have a little girl friend and I hope we may grow up together and that is who I would like to live with me. Of course if father and mother and sister lived I would have them live with me too. They could sit among the flowers in their old age. Sister would be a dressmaker and she could live with us so our family would be together. In my spare time when school is out I would have little picnics in the woods for my scholars and friends. Then when vacation comes I would like to travel. I would go to China, Italy, Russia, Spain, Japan and Turkey. I do love travelling so much, but I love a home twice as much and I think this way I can have both.

RUTH OLSON,

Age 9.

A STRANGE MONSTER

When my mother was a little girl she and her brother were going out to the maple grove to empty the sap pails as it was maple sugar season.

When they got near the edge of the woods it was just getting dark and they happened to look a little distance ahead of them when they thought they saw a terrible looking animal looking at them. Her brother was going to be brave, he went nearly up to it and he thought he saw it move, so they both got scared and ran back to the house. Then my grandfather went back with them and they found it to be an old stump of a tree.

MARIE BARNETT,

Seven Persons, Alta. Age 11 years.

LOST IN A BLIZZARD

My father sold his farm in Quebec six years ago and came to Alberta. We settled seventy miles from the station.

The first winter we were here my father and uncle were building a house for a neighbor. One evening just as they left their work to come home a storm came up. It was about six and was getting dark so we were very anxious at home because we knew they would be lost. Grandma tried to hold a lantern, but the wind would blow it out. At last she got a blanket and kept the wind away so that they got a glimpse of the light. They saw it three or four times and at twelve o'clock they reached home.

CATHERINE STRONG,

Rose Tynn, Alta. Age 11.

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Call on your Express Agent—
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DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

A SPLENDID War Atlas

The Guide has had a great many requests for a complete and reliable atlas of the present war showing maps of all the countries interested and the scene of the various battles, by which any person reading news of the war may be able to follow the movements of the armies intelligently. The best atlas yet published is "Nelson's Atlas of the War." Many of the atlases published early in the war were incomplete, but this one gives everything. It contains 41 maps, showing in detail every part of the warring countries and the war zone of Europe. It shows also the area of the different countries of Europe, the population and the military and naval strength of the chief powers. It gives a view of Leige and its famous forts, the Kiel Canal, where the German navy is still in seclusion, a map of the famous battlefields of Belgium, and also of the Franco-German war of 1870; the naval positions in the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the Far East are also depicted by maps, and excellent photographs are given of the exterior and interior of Britain's greatest war ship. Other illustrations show the British naval uniforms, the work of provisioning a large war ship, the national flags, torpedoes, submarines, aeroplanes and airships. The book contains 88 pages, 7 1/4 by 9 1/4 inches in size, and is well bound in board covers. Mailed postpaid to any address for..... 35c

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Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Villian of Many a Tragedy

The Fly and Infantile Paralysis

By Thomas D. Wood, M.D.

While much is yet to be learned with reference to all of the sources of the contagion in infantile paralysis (anterior poliomyelitis), it is now believed that the germs may be conveyed by some of the domestic animals. We are coming to realize what a dirty and deadly enemy of mankind the house fly is, altho it has long been considered quite harmless and only a bit disagreeable and annoying. Millions of bacteria have been found on the innocent-looking feet of a single common fly.

It is now believed that the fly is responsible for many cases of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis and other serious communicable diseases, and that germs of infantile paralysis may live for forty-eight hours, at least, in the body of the fly.

We believe also that these germs may live for several days in the dust, and more especially in the floor dirt, of a room in a house in which there is a case of this disease. It is important that the highest degree of cleanliness should be maintained, especially in a building in which the disease has broken out. The house should be most carefully kept clean, not by dry sweeping, which scatters the dust and germs thru the air for people to breathe, but by mopping or by use of oiled dust rags, or by vacuum cleaning where possible. This collected dirt should be burned and the moist cloths thoroughly disinfected.

The latest lessons we are learning about infantile paralysis and other diseases point many morals with reference to the importance—for the prevention of the disease—of the highest standards of cleanliness and sanitation in the construction, equipment and keeping of the house.

Swat the Fly

Suppose a fly were as big as a sparrow, and the filth which it carried on its hairy body and legs were plainly visible to the naked eye. Would you drink milk from a pitcher into which a fly of that size had fallen? It is only because the fly is so tiny that its dangerous character as a carrier of disease germs is not apparent. The germs are there, whether one can see them or not—germs and filth from every place where decaying animal or vegetable matter can be found, for it is on such material the fly feeds by preference.

Epidemics have been traced to flies which carried germs from unprotected cesspools to the milk cans of an otherwise clean dairy. The germs carried by a single fly are sufficient in number to infect whole families. On one fly as many as 6,600,000 disease-causing bacteria have been found, and in a recent experiment the average number of germs found on the bodies of each of 414 flies was 1,250,000. These germs were counted by dropping each fly into a bottle of perfectly sterilized water, after which the water was subjected to microscopic examination. The germs found in the water represented the number of germs that would be found in a milk pitcher after a fly had struggled in it for a moment or two.

Every female fly is the possible progenitor of billions of flies during a single summer, but only about 8,000,000 of these usually survive to become carriers of disease.

The Fly Can Be Eradicated

It is not difficult, only troublesome, to get flies out of a house, even after several generations have developed since the beginning of the season. And you can keep them out. Twenty drops of carbolic acid poured on a hot shovel in a tightly-closed room will give off fumes that will kill all the flies in the room. Sticky fly paper and poisons are useful, but the most effective way of getting flies out of a house is to kill them, one by one, with "swatters," made of wire screen on the end of a stick.

"Swat the fly" was the slogan of important campaigns carried on in a dozen American cities last summer, and is again the battle cry of a larger and more elaborately planned warfare this summer. The crystallized experience of

last year shows that while swatting is effective in houses, it is not a solution of the problem of ridding communities of flies. But these campaigns have been of great value along educational lines. The crusade in Washington, D.C., attracts special attention because it is in the nation's capital and it has the sanction and support of the health department.

A contest with prizes for the largest number of flies killed was conducted last summer by one of the leading evening newspapers. The health department was able, by closely observing the progress of this contest, to locate "fly centres," or localities where unsanitary conditions provided breeding places for flies. Many of these places have been wiped out, and all of them will go. School teachers taught their pupils to regard the fly as the greatest menace to health. Settlement workers took up the fight, taught lessons of cleanliness and carried into the alleys warnings emphasized by striking pictures on cards. Commendations of the crusade came from pulpits and, while all Washington was swatting the fly with the mistaken idea that the pest could be wiped out by that means, a great awakening was going on and the foundation being laid for complete victory in the future.

The 1912 campaign in Washington opened informally in February, when the same newspaper which conducted the contest urged everybody to search for half dormant flies. It was pointed out that one female fly killed before the egg-laying season began would be worth several millions swatted later on. The possibility of heading off a million of flies by a single stroke of a swatter or a blow from a folded newspaper appealed to the Washingtonian, and he went to work.

Then, to prepare for the big fight, a week of city cleaning was planned. The district commissioners gave the aid of all the machinery of the district government; the Y.M.C.A., the W.C.T.U., the public schools, and in fact everybody in Washington went to work cleaning up. The district contractor could not handle the dirt and rubbish unassisted, but a citizens' central committee saw that he had help. Then the fly fight began and will be waged all summer along broader lines than those of the first campaign.

Once a house is clear of flies, screens will keep them out. A mixture of carbolic acid and kerosene swabbed over a screen door will drive away the flies that usually congregate there waiting for someone to open it and let them in. If the garbage can is equipped with such a fly trap as can be bought in most house furnishing shops, the flies will gather there, for the most part, and be caught before they can enter the house. Then if food is kept screened and everything that goes into anyone's mouth, spoons, tumblers and baby's nursing bottles are scalded after a fly has walked on them, there will be little danger of infection.

The really important thing is to teach children that a fly is just as dangerous as a rattlesnake—even more so, for it leaves a poisoned trail wherever it walks.

The test of the good housekeeper used to be the flyless house. Later it was the amount of fresh air and sunshine she let in. Now it is the combination of both—a task more difficult than that which grandmother faced, but not impossible. —Good Housekeeping.

ONLY A "RING-OFF"

"Auntie, did you ever get a proposal?" "Once, dear. A gentleman asked me to marry him over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HOPELESS

"You say you have no references as a cook. How is that?" "Well, you see, mum, I've always stayed in wan place until the people died."—Boston Transcript.

A wedding is a place where women weep because they are happy and men smile because they are sad.—Life.

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The standard we have set ourselves demands that

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TEA

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shall always contain only the finest, freshest young leaves. . . . Black, Mixed and Green



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All the heat that goes up the chimney is wasted. The patented steel-ribbed fire-pot of the Hecla Furnace has three times the radiating surface found in others, it radiates the heat so quickly that very little of it has a chance to escape, more of the heat from the coal is used to heat the house, less goes up the chimney, the fire-pot never becomes red hot, is guaranteed not to burn out.

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MORE RIGID FRAME MORE ROOM INSIDE



THE BARN WE BUILD FOR YOU.

It is now an easy matter for any farmer to plan a fine barn and to buy the right materials without costly mistakes and waste. It is easy with the help of our Barn Building Service.

We have built hundreds of barns—the plans are here for you to see—the photos of the barns—the convincing testimony of the men who own them. Our men handle the work from first to last—do it well and quickly. It is their every day business.

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Steel Truss Barns

No timbers in the way when you load or unload. That feature saves money in the erection of your barn. A few men do the work. No hungry gang is needed for framing. No expert builders at big pay to shape timbers.

Have you seen one of these barns? Fine roomy buildings, with lighting and ventilation carefully planned; covered at every point with metal. Sure safety from fire and lightning. Proof against rain and wind. Never costing a cent for repairs. Send for complete book of facts about the barns we build for farm-ers. Any questions you may ask will be fully answered.

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The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd. Winnipeg. Send Barn Book.

Buy Telephones for Telephone Service

THERE is as much difference in telephones as in automobiles, and they should be bought as carefully. You want to use a phone giving reliable service. Cheaply made phones sometimes give good service for a week or a month; then trouble begins. Repair bills make cheap phones costly. Voices come over the wire faintly. Many sounds do not get over at all.

With a Kellogg Telephone repair bills amount to nothing. After years of use you can hear a watch many miles away tick loudly and clearly. They are so strongly and simply made that everywhere among users of telephones the name Kellogg has come to stand for ideal telephone service.

Kellogg Telephones Stand for Service

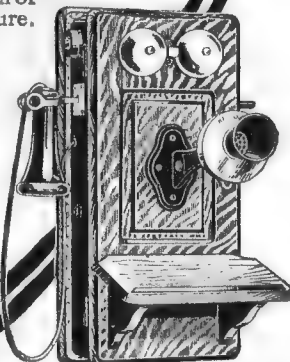
They are made in the largest independent telephone factory in the world. Every instrument passes 37 rigid tests before it is shipped. You have day by day the satisfaction of using a phone that makes telephoning a pleasure.

We have an expert department costing us \$100,000 a year that is maintained for telephone users and those who are starting new lines. Why not put your problems before these experts? The service costs you nothing. You cannot fail to get information that will save you time, money and trouble.

Get your name on our books to receive valuable bulletins and other telephone literature that we send free.

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Canada West Electric, Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Agents for Standard Kellogg Telephone Equipment



ALBERTA FARMERS!
Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival
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Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

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300 Barrels

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Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. When you have such EXACT copies there can arise no dispute. Without those EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money.

Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly.

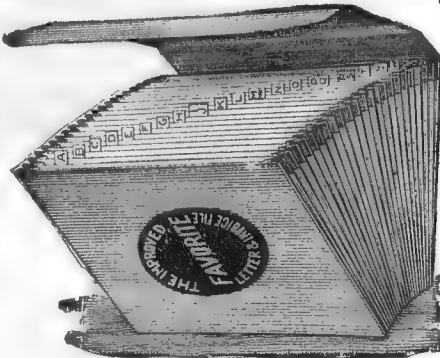
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The FARMERS' LETTER FILE, shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/4 inches by 9 1/4 inches and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/4 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/4 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



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If your business is heavy it is advisable to have two files, one for receipts and the other for letters. With each file we supply six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pens and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being pads 8 1/4 inches by 11 inches.

Helping the Community

Second Prize Article by J. Julian Cameron, Last Mountain, Sask.

Almost in the centre of the Last Mountain Valley, amid a rather sparsely populated district, lies the 'local habitation' of the Mountain Chase branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Here is the hall (with stable adjoining), built on a corner of land that was granted by the neighboring farmer. When the Association was founded voluntary contributions were given by all the surrounding residents who were interested and the actual work was done by these pioneers in the movement themselves. The membership has grown somewhat from these first days, but is necessarily small—the average amounts to about fifty. Other locals have been formed north and west of us, but each year sees our average maintained. On three sides the population is mainly English-speaking, but on the east and south-east there is a considerable German-speaking element. With the exception of a few Swiss, the members belong to the former class. Within a radius of three miles round the hall fully three-fourths of the farmers belong to the Association, but as is natural in a scattered district some of the members reside as far as six miles on either side. The locality is entirely rural and lies at a distance of from ten to twenty miles from any town. Most of the settlers do their trading in Duval, on the C.P.R., but others use different towns on the C.P.R. and G.T.P.

The regular meetings of the Association are held every second Saturday in the afternoon in winter, and once a month in the evening in summer. The attendance is better in the winter and runs from twenty to thirty; the increase in co-operative trading has had a marked effect in increasing the number of those attending.

Public Questions Dealt With

Among the subjects that come up for discussion, the most frequent are those that affect agriculture and the affairs of the Association, but we do not confine ourselves to these. Municipal questions are thoroughly threshed out, nor do we neglect political matters, both provincial and federal. When any point of more than usual interest arises, especially anything that touches our locality intimately, we go further than mere discussion, we appoint deputations to bring our views forcibly before the proper authority. In this way we have interviewed on occasion ministers in Regina, the local member of the legislature, and just at our last meeting we named two members to wait on the municipal council concerning a matter in which we felt strongly. In other cases we have passed resolutions embodying our opinions and have transmitted them to the right quarter.

Getting a Library

At the present moment, too, we are in negotiation with the legislative librarian at Regina to have the hall made a centre for the travelling libraries. Bylaws have been drawn up and accepted and all the proper organization completed. We are all eagerly looking forward to the early enjoyment of the privilege of having a circulating library in our midst, a privilege that cannot but add greatly to the strength and influence of our Association and the betterment of our members. Increased postal facilities have engaged our attention at various times, and the construction of good roads, and the handling of noxious weeds—to enumerate but a few out of a multitude; in fact, no question is too big, and none is too small. If we cannot truthfully say that our efforts have always been crowned with success, we can at least say that we have neglected no means that might confer a benefit on the community.

The discussions are conducted with proper decency (we are lucky in having a good president), and altho at times they may be desultory and somewhat conversational, on all important matters the speaker rises and addresses the chair. Opinions are freely expressed and I think any casual hearer would admit that they are not infrequently well expressed and always forcibly.

Co-operative Trading

It is two or three years now since we began buying goods co-operatively. Our

trading had small beginnings—a barrel of formalin and a car of coal. To these we presently added a few other things, such as machine oil, coal oil and some groceries, and binder twine. Last year we branched out in other directions and had a total turnover of a little more than \$2,600. It was only this year that we put this part of our activities on a more formal footing by forming a co-operative society under the recent act, so that any profit that accrued formerly went into the general funds. What the volume of business will amount to this year it is impossible to say, but the work has grown so enormously that it was necessary to disjoin the two offices of secretary of the Association and secretary of the Co-operative Society. Not a meeting passes but the latter receives lists of articles desired by members. It is one of our rules that when anything is desired, a signed list must be handed to the secretary, who regulates his orders accordingly and knows exactly what to purchase and how much.

It is difficult to estimate what profit any one individual has made, but one can form some sort of judgment from particular articles. At the hall we always have a barrel of coal oil. In the surrounding towns this is retailed as high as forty cents a gallon; at thirty we make a good profit. Formalin commands any price the storekeeper thinks he can get. This year in one town at least twenty-five cents was charged; our usual price has been fifteen. On coal we save two and a half dollars a ton, and sugar we sold at from a dollar to a dollar and a half cheaper per hundred than the prices quoted round about. Under the new society, of course, this profit will be returned direct to the purchasers, and it will thus be possible to calculate in actual dollars and cents what saving has been effected thru connection with the Association. It is useless to deny that this monetary benefit has been one of the strongest supports of the movement.

Social Benefits

Not the least gain that has been conferred on the community by the Association is one that cannot be reckoned in monetary values. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." But there are no dull boys in our Association, for we always make it a point to mix amusement in due proportion with more serious business. During the winter months we have a series of entertainments. These consist of social evenings at which varied programs are presented of songs, instrumental music, readings and dramatic sketches. Most of the talent is supplied from our own numbers; and a dance rounds up the program. On these occasions the ladies are very much in evidence and the catering department is entirely in their hands. So far the ladies have established no official connection with the Association (not for want of invitation either), but their interest in all proceedings could not be greater if they were members, and their strong support is always shown by their unstinted efforts to add to our success. It has come to be an unwritten rule that once every winter they take the whole management of one entertainment into their own hands and, needless to say, Ladies' Night is not the least enjoyable of our social functions. The social side of our activities bulks largely in the eye of the community, and there is sometimes a tendency to forget the serious side of the business; indeed one might almost be excused for forgetting it, when looking on one of our large gatherings, where the audience is drawn from miles all around and even from the distant towns, thus bringing the townspeople back to the land for one night at least. In the summer we have one picnic which draws an enormous crowd together and lasts the whole day. Games, meals and general intercourse leave no opportunity for a dull moment.

Our position in this community is established. Every one of our members does his little bit to help things along, and altho an occasional grumbler growls something about too much "Grain Growers" and others wonder what we "get out of it," still the serious and thinking portion of the community can appreciate our work and it is encouraging to think that our work does not go altogether without its meed of praise.

The New Russia

Continued from Page 7

women take part in a common enterprise. The whole village, which may number thousands, is generally devoted to some special occupation, one village producing felt shoes, another flax thread, another wooden spoons, a fourth iron nails or chains, and so on. So certain gubernias (states) have grown famous for certain commodities. Moscow produces wicker-work, baskets and furniture; Kostroma carves wooden bowls and silverware; Yaroslav and Tula produce samovars and saucepans; Vladimir makes ikons; Nijni Novgorod makes a specialty of knives and scissors; Tver produces saddlery and harness. Thus we have, among the peasantry themselves and as a part of their indigenous life, the beginnings of an enormously productive industrial system, side by side with their agriculture.

Out of these village industries, which seem to be absolutely peculiar to Russia, at least among European nations, large factories are springing up in the villages, doing the same things better, more systematically, more commodiously, and employing as many as ten or twelve thousand hands. Among the more rapidly growing industries are cotton-spinning, the making of linen, from the rude peasant fabric to the most beautiful damask, the spinning of silk, and the manufacture of beet-sugar. In Petrograd, Moscow and Warsaw, there has been a great development of tanning, and the dependent industries of shoe and glove making; while new and well-built factories are turning out paper, flour, tobacco and hemp ropes.

The list of these industries suggests—what is one of the strongest points of the situation—that, in every one of these lines, Russia has her own practically inexhaustible supplies of raw material. She is as self-contained and as self-supporting as it is possible for a nation to be. Of raw materials, there are two great classes: those which grow in the ground and those which are dug out of the ground. In both, Russia is marvelously supplied. In lumber, she possesses the largest forests on earth, stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean. Her cereals are one of the world's great supplies. She has long been a great flax country. Her expansion into Turkestan has made her a great cotton country. In the north, she grows millions of tons of rye and oats. In the south, fine grapes, tea, oranges, and tobacco flourish. There is, in fact, practically nothing that grows that Russia does not produce.

As for metals and minerals, only two facts need be quoted. At one end of the scale, Russia is running France neck and neck for fourth place among the iron-producing nations of the world. At the other end she supplies, from the Ural mines, almost the entire platinum output of the world. Her railroads are increasing enormously in mileage, there being few engineering difficulties on her vast, flat plains. In 1869 Russia had 1,000 miles of railroads; in 1885, 16,000 miles; in 1905, 40,000 miles; and the increase since has been equally rapid.

VI. The Jewish Question

Russia numbers today 180,000,000—the greatest white nation the world has ever seen. On her Western frontier there are settled some 5,000,000 Jews, chiefly inherited from Poland, which offered them an asylum when the nations of Western Europe were persecuting them. Towards these Jews Russia's policy has been negative. It has practically amounted to bidding them remain where they were, when the Western districts were annexed. That is the real history of "the Jewish Pale." It is a question of political inertia and economic precaution, not of religious persecution.

On this last point let me quote an authority as impartial as the "Encyclopedia Britannica": "In his relations with Moslems, Buddhists, and even fetishists, the Russian peasant looks rather to conduct than to creed, the latter being in his view simply a matter of nationality. The numerous outbreaks against the Jews are directed, not against their creed, but against them as keen business men and extortionate money-lenders. Any idea of proselytism is quite foreign to the ordinary Russian mind," as indeed is sufficiently shown by the continuous satisfactory relations

between Russia and her millions of Mohammedan and Buddhist subjects. Nevertheless, the Jews of Russia's Western frontier have felt pressure, and have bitterly resented it, filling the ranks of the revolutionary societies at home, and fiercely attacking Russia when they go abroad. So it has come about that we in America are prone to see the vast nation of 180,000,000 thru the hostile eyes of 5,000,000 aliens—or, indeed, far less than 5,000,000; for many Jews are well-disposed to Russia, both at home and among those who have emigrated. In just the same way, we have been prone to see England thru the eyes of the Irish Fenians, who came here after the abortive outbreak of 1867. In both cases, a narrow, bitter and essentially unjust view resulted.

But, just as the Irish-American ir-

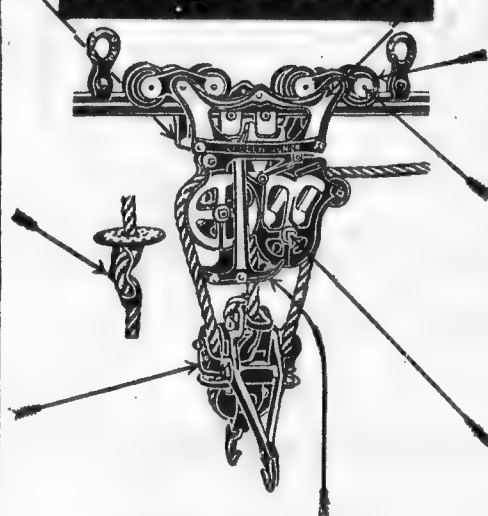
reconcilables of the Clan-na-Gael have long ceased to represent even their own fellow-countrymen, so the anti-Russian Jewish opinion here is becoming unrepresentative and out of date. And this from two causes. The Czar's proclamation of religious liberty was followed, in 1907, by a relaxation of the rules which kept the former Polish Jews within the Pale; and, as occasion has permitted, there have been other ameliorations of the position of the Russian Jews. Notably so, since the opening of the great war, in which new opportunities to serve with distinction in the army have been given to Jews, of which they have splendidly taken advantage; showing that they possess high qualities of military valor, and that they are fired with the same love of their fatherland that flames in the hearts of all Russian soldiers.

So that in Russia the question of that little minority of Jews is settling itself. Much can be done in this country to aid and soften that settlement; first, by American Jews; next, by the American government. Let the Jews here recognize that the wrongs are not all on the Russian side—that seldom happens in this vale of tears—and, admitting the difficulty of Russia's task, and her sincere effort to fulfil it, let them drop the bad habit of carelessly girding at Russia, whether she be right or wrong. And let our administration remember that we have our own problems of citizenship here. Since the Civil war, which was to confer equal rights on the negro, we have deprived millions of negroes of certain political rights; and, to the citizens of the land of Confucius, the oldest civilized nation in the world, the nation which

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on every crop you harvest
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Patented Brace Block

A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

The Great Triple Purchase Feature

Three ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.

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Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

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The Truck Arms are only 5 inches long, nearly straight and extremely well braced. They cannot be sprung.

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These Axles are simply an extension of the main frame. Note how they are shouldered out at the frame; impossible to break them. No riveted or bolted pin axles are used on Louden Carriers. Such axles are always causing trouble.

Patent Bushings

The Pulley Sheaves run on Patent Bushings, recessed into the side of the frame. This takes all the strain off the bolt and puts it on the frame where it belongs. The sheaves are large, of extra strength and easy running.

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A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

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Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this agreement is to draw the different farmers organizations closer together and by concentrating their purchasing power, give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

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has again proved beyond any question that it is the BEST stooker ever produced. A demonstration held in Winnipeg June 21st satisfied conclusively a large number of farmers, and others interested, that it will do the work claimed for it, and do it thoroughly and well.

Orders Placed Immediately

will be delivered in time for the GREATEST CROP WE HAVE EVER HAD. It will not be possible to guarantee delivery very much longer. DO NOT DELAY ORDERING NOW and guard against a shortage in labor and a big loss in stooking your crop.

Full Particulars on Application to—

The Hammond Stooker Co. Ltd.
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We are now receiving orders by telegraph from farmers who are taking no chances on delivery.

The Hammond Automatic Stooker is absolutely guaranteed.

PRICE:
\$100

An Absolute Necessity

to every Farmer is

Hail Insurance

It is too late to think of protection, and blame yourself for being careless, after your crop has been destroyed and your season's work and revenue lost.

NOW IS THE TIME to take out the protection that will offset any loss from hail.

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has earned a very wide and high reputation for fair dealing, low rates, positive protection, prompt settlements and full payment of losses.
Full information from our Branch Recording Offices, P.O. Box 366, Regina; P.O. Box 232, Calgary; or our Local Agents

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If you are visiting Winnipeg for the Patriotic Carnival or at any other time ring up Garry 2311 and we will be pleased to make an appointment with you and advise on your requirements

FIVE REASONS why you should at once purchase

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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has been, for centuries, the most literate, we have denied any rights of citizenship at all. There may be a necessity for this. That is not the question. But, while laboring under this necessity—if so it be—at home, let us not be priggish and Pharisaical about the difficulties of others.

VII. The Prospect

Russia has gained, in the last ten years, a population of forty millions. In the next ten years she will gain still more, having then a population of 225,000,000 or more. The bulk of this vast population are of one blood, sane and unspoiled, with high ideals, saturated with humane and religious principle. They are, as we saw, just entering on a new era of free yet stable government, of new development in agriculture, in education, in industry, and, still more, in manhood and citizenship. To such a nation, the heritage of the future belongs; and the splendid moral and physical qualities of the Russian millions are a magnificent promise to the human race.

Writing in the Vorwaerts at the end of March, Professor Vogt, a well-known German authority on Russian affairs, said: "It will take a long time, great energy and patience, and many victories to gain headway against this new Russia. Russia's offensive powers have hardly been touched. Her staying powers are enormous. Her army has done magnificent work, while the Russian financial and economic position has seldom been better."

The German publicist may not be a willing witness to the greatness of Russia, formidable to her enemy, full of promise to her friends; but we may be assured that his testimony is true.

THE MANITOBA SCANDAL Hon. Robt. Rogers Interested

Hon. G. R. Coldwell and Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague were again under examination before the Royal Commission on the Manitoba Parliament Buildings contracts last week. Mr. Coldwell absolutely denied the charges made against him by the late provincial architect, V. W. Horwood, and swore he had no suspicion that anything was wrong until April 8. He admitted, however, that on April 1, the day the Royal Commission was appointed, he sent a telegram to Hon. Robt. Rogers at Ottawa in which he said, referring to the parliament buildings affair: "This thing means more to you than appears on the surface. Would advise you to take measures to protect." This telegram was one of a few filed with the commission by the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. It was sent from a branch office and a copy was kept there when the copies at the main office were destroyed on the orders of the head office of the company at Toronto. The action of the G. N. W., which is owned by the C. N. R., in destroying the telegrams wanted by the commission has aroused considerable indignation. The officers of the company have admitted that instructions were given for the collection of all copies of telegrams passing between Sir R. P. Roblin, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Dr. Simpson and Hon. Robt. Rogers.

Lash Defends G.N.W.

Z. A. Lash, president of the G. N. W., has defended the destruction of these telegrams on the ground that it is the business of the company to guard the secrets of its clients. The question has been raised as to whether the telegraph company is justified in this course when the telegrams relate to a conspiracy by which the public has been defrauded of immense sums of money, but Mr. Lash declines to discuss this point.

Dr. Simpson, who is accused of being a party to the plot and collecting \$100,000 from the contractor for the Conservative campaign fund, has cabled from England and France that he is innocent and that his duties in a military hospital in France prevent his returning to give evidence. He has, however, given permission to the commission to open his strong box in the vaults of the Royal Trust Co.

NEW ALBERTA APPOINTMENT

F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., for the last two years instructor in agronomy at the Olds School of Agriculture, Alberta, has received the appointment as principal of the Vermilion School of Agriculture, in succession to E. A. Howes, B.S.A., who becomes dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Alberta. Mr. Grisdale is a graduate of McDonald College, Montreal, and was formerly connected with the agricultural press of Western Canada.

STRAWBERRY BULLETIN

This is to notify the Housewife that Niagara Peninsula Grown Strawberries are ready now. See your grocer for your wants—THE "WILLIAMS" IS THE BEST FOR CANNING. Place orders immediately with your grocer.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	11c
Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	11c

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. If you have any broilers which you consider would be ready for the market at the present time, let us hear from you, how many you would have for sale just now and what weights they are at present, and we will quote you a price on them; and if our prices are satisfactory on the fowl above mentioned, let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Your Live Poultry and Produce

will obtain better results by shipping to us. Quotations guaranteed till July 7th

Hens, large or small	12c
Ducks	13c
Turkeys	14c
Roosters	10c
Springs (this year's hatch)	18c

Coops supplied free, F.O.B. Winnipeg. We also handle eggs, butter and beef hides. Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt cash returns on receipt of goods.

References: Bank of British North America
Saskatoon, Winnipeg

NATIONAL POULTRY CO.

389 Pritchard Ave. Winnipeg

Live Old Hens Wanted

Hens	Per lb. 11-12c
Spring Chickens	18c
Young Roosters	10c
Old Roosters	8c
Turkeys	12-13c
Ducks	12-13c

This ad. will not appear again for two weeks, and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

FRUIT!

Fresh Okanagan Fruit direct from our orchards to you. We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are booked for every Berry that we can possibly supply this season, but we have an ample supply of

CHERRIES

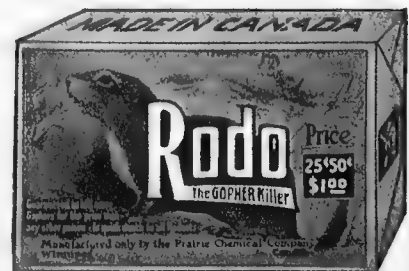
At the following low prices: Dessert or Fancy Eating Cherries, shipping weight 10 pounds, net weight 10 pounds, price per case \$1.35. Red Preserving Cherries, shipping weight 20 pounds, net weight 18 pounds, price \$1.80. The above prices are f.o.b. Penticton, B.C.

EXPRESS RATES

The express rates to all C.P.R. points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are about 2½ cents per pound, with a 35 cent minimum charge. The express rates to all C.N.R. or G.T.P. points are about 4 cents per pound, with a 70 cent minimum.

Order now and secure some of this choice fruit, as all orders must be in our hands before July 5th. Watch this space for prices on Apricots and later Fruits.

Co-Operative Fruit Growers
PENTICTON, B.C. A. J. FINCH, Mgr.



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$6,058.78
Hillsdale Sports Club, Millet, Alta. 5.00

\$6,058.78

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 26, 1915)

Wheat—Active, the market ruling nervous and unsettled all the week, the late tone being relatively firm with resting spots showing the July up 8¢ and the October and December down 1¢. Local temper was bearish at the outset influenced by pressure in the principal American markets, which reflected the weakness shown in Liverpool. Liver pool ruled weak due to the break on this side, and freer offerings of Winters and Indian wheats; at the extreme decline a better class of buying developed, then the situation became correspondingly stronger. This, coupled with buying by conservative investors and covering by shorts, led to a sharp upturn, particularly in our July. Generally speaking the business of the day continues to be of very small proportions. Only small quantities are being taken off the market for export abroad. Weather conditions throughout the north-western provinces the latter part of the week were good and should bring the crop along very well after the recent general rains. The demand for spot grain is only fair and while offerings are light, owing to such limited quantities being taken off the market for export it is only leaving a fair market.

Oats—Stronger during the last couple of days in sympathy with firmness in wheat, and final figures are about 2¢ higher. The demand for spot oats is fairly good for all low grades.

Barley—The demand is very poor and what trades there were this week on No. 3 and No. 4 barley were 6¢ below last sales.

Flax—Continues erratic in sympathy with fluctuations in Duluth and at the close today is about 4¢ to 4½¢ lower.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 22	119½	100	100½
June 23	124½	102½	102½
June 24	127½	101½	101½
June 25	129½	102½	103
June 26	130	102½	102½
June 28	132½	104	104
Week ago	119½	100	100½
Year ago	92½	87½	86½
Oats—			
June 22	53½	43½	
June 23	53½	44½	
June 24	54½	44½	
June 25	54½	44½	
June 26	56	43½	
June 28	52½	43½	
Week ago	53½	43½	
Year ago	39½	38½	
Flax—			
June 22	151½	154½	
June 23	151½	156½	
June 24	150½	155½	
June 25	149½	154½	
June 26	151½	156½	
June 28	152	157	
Week ago	151½	156½	
Year ago	165½	169	167½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 26)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.26½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,600 bu., to arrive	1.34½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.33½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.29½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.26½
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.23½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.18
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.29
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.31
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.19½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.30
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, Nebraska	1.22
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.22½
No. 1 durum wheat, part car	1.25
No. 4 wheat, part car	1.20½
No. 4 wheat, part car	1.16½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.20
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Nebraska	1.26
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, turkey	1.30
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Nebraska	1.24½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.22½
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	.71½
No. 2 corn, 1 car	.72
Special grade corn, 1 car, mixed	.70½
No. 3 white oats, part car	.71
No. 3 white oats, part car	.46

No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	44½
No. 4 white oats, part car	45½
No. 2 rye, 1 car, big Mex.	1.11
No. 2 rye, 700 bu., arrive, settlement	1.12
No. 3 rye, part car	1.09
Sample barley, 2 cars	64½
Sample barley, part car	65½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	65
No. 4 barley, 1 car	66½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, seedy	65½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	65½
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	65
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	66
No. 1 flax, part car	1.70
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.70½
No. 1 flax, part car	1.68½
No. 1 flax, 50 sacks	1.66½
No. 1 flax, 115 sacks	1.66½
No. 1 flax, 4 sacks	1.66

WOOL

Minneapolis, June 26.—Prices today are as follows: Medium, 26 to 24 cents; coarse, 25 to 23 cents; fine medium, 20 to 16 cents; fine, 15 to 13 cents; medium and coarse, chaffy, cotted, seedy and burry, 17 to 15 cents.

Toronto, June 23.—John Hallam reports that wool has been forced up by the competition of dealers until it has reached a point where some of the Canadian woolen mills will not take it on, claiming that they can purchase New Zealand and Australian wools (much of which is being imported) laid down at their mills, at a lower price on a secured basis than they can purchase Canadian wools. The present prices on Canadian wool are too high for the United States market, as they can lay down the Australian wool at their mills 7½ per cent. cheaper than the Canadian manufacturer, which is very much cheaper figured on a secured basis than Canadian wool. The growers generally are marketing their clip, taking advantage of the extremely high prices now being paid. Unwashed merino heavy, 17 to 18 cents per lb. Unwashed merino medium, 19 to 20 cents per lb. Unwashed merino light, 21 to 22 cents per lb. Unwashed crosses heavy, 20 to 21 cents per lb. Unwashed crosses medium, 22 to 24 cents. Unwashed crosses light, 25 to 27 cents per lb. Unwashed coarse heavy, 20 to 21 cents per lb. Unwashed coarse medium, 22 to 23 cents per lb. Unwashed coarse light, 24 to 26 cents per lb. Washed 30 to 40 cents per lb.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Dealers here report that the demand for wool is focussed upon the medium grades and these are selling readily at steady prices. The coarse grades come next in preference and fine wool is scarcely wanted at all. It is evident that cross-bred sheep are best for all purposes

and farmers can do no better when getting a few to buy good young range ewes. Prices are the same. For unwashed medium, 20 to 18 cents; unwashed coarse, 18 to 16 cents; unwashed fine and merino, 14 to 12 cents; black wool worth two cents less.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, June 26.—Hog prices went downgrade today, influenced by the fact that arrivals were much more numerous than on the corresponding day a week ago. Cattle quotations were entirely nominal. There was no lack of buyers for sheep and lambs.

South St. Paul, June 26.—Good to choice dry fed heaves were scarce and prices held steady for this sort. There was a rather restricted assortment of butcher steers good enough to bring \$8.00 to \$8.75 or higher and packers were greedy for such material. The season has arrived when the best long-fed heaves may be expected to comprise a negligible proportion of the arrivals at this and other markets and short-fed or grassy offerings will assume chief importance in the supplies.

The latter varieties of stock declined appreciably here during the week, but on the whole the closing developments were reassuring to sellers and growers and there is a feeling of optimism which the temporary reverses failed to check. Europe is buying beef from this country in increased quantities and the domestic meat trade is such as to give encouragement.

Hog receipts were seasonably liberal. Buyers got some concessions early in the week, but were forced to yield the ground gained before the close. The choice light droves were scarce and were clearly favored by packers, price spread widening to their advantage. Mixed droves, however, sold to good advantage. The \$7.00 to \$7.50 spread caught practically the entire week's run.

Sheep and lamb values which had been pounded hard for three or four weeks took a slightly stronger turn this week. Firm to 25¢, higher rates were listed on late days as compared with the terms realized by sellers a week earlier. Best spring lambs worked up to a \$9.40 top, while shorn grades held at \$8.50. Handy weight ewes advanced to a \$5.00 top, with heavies up to \$4.25. Supplies continued very light here.

Toronto, June 24.—The run of stock has been comparatively small. Very few choice dry fed animals being for sale. A few reached a \$8.75 top, but the majority of fair to medium cattle sold from \$7.75 to \$8.25. Choice milkers and springers are in good demand, thirty or forty changing hands smartly at from \$60 to \$85. Calves are not so strong. Quality is lower and prices ranged from \$8.25 to \$9.25. Hogs were quoted by packers at \$9.25 weighed off cars, but all the way up to \$9.65 was paid for extra choice loads. Sheep and lambs are selling steady.

Calgary, June 26.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company report that shipments from Calgary this week consisted of thirteen cars of hogs East and four of hogs and one mixed car West, to New Westminster and Victoria. Seven cars of fat cattle were shipped West during the week and one of bulls and stags to St. Paul. Two cars of stock cattle were shipped to Blackie.

Hogs—The bulk of the hogs were shipped East. Receipts were lighter than expected and the market strengthened unexpectedly today, 8 cents being the top price reached.

Cattle—The tendency for the fat cattle trade was downwards, and \$6.75 was the top paid today for real good kinds. \$6.65 was paid for less finished stuff, with \$6.00 to \$6.10 for good fat cows.

Sheep—Sheared fat wethers, ewes and lambs, \$7.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50 respectively. Shippers to Calgary should notice that under

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 26, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.30	\$1.34½
2 Nor. wheat	1.27	1.21½
3 Nor. wheat	1.22½	1.27½
3 white oats	.54	.45½
Barley		63-69
Flax, No. 1	1.50½	1.71½
Futures—		
July wheat	1.30	1.20½
Oct. wheat	1.02½	1.03½
Dec. wheat	1.02½	1.04

the new provincial act shippers of cattle in Alberta must forward or bring with the stock a list giving number of head, brands and sex in full.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Receipts for the past week at the Union stockyards have been fairly light as follows: 896 cattle, 150 calves, 6,034 hogs and 54 sheep. Altho the market has been fairly quiet, anything like choice dry fed stock has sold well, some as high as 9 cents. However, grass stuff comprised the bulk of the offerings and the good quality ones of this class sold from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Female stock has been in good demand. Fat cows are worth from \$6.50 to \$7.00 and choice heifers from \$7.50 to \$8.00. The bull market is slower and about 25 cents lower this week. There has been a very slow sale for medium and common oxen during the week and prices for these are from 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago. Stockers and feeders are lower. Few milkers and springers on sale at same prices. Prices generally for the grass-fed offerings are considered high. A heavy run would no doubt cause a quick drop. Caution in buying and shipping should be practiced. Hogs have been unsettled during some days of the week. Early prices went down to 8 cents, but towards the end of the week a much better demand appeared and on Saturday the price for choice hogs was \$8.25. Very few sheep and lambs on sale.

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that the market for butter is glutted at present and prices may even come lower. The egg supply is rather short and the price is firm. The demand for dressed poultry is very slow. Live poultry is arriving in large quantities and the price is easier. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound, heavier weights 8 to 9 cents per pound.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound. Beef is worth 11½ cents and veal 12 cents per pound.

BRANDON PRODUCE—Butter and eggs are very plentiful just now. There is a good market here for poultry. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 9 cents per pound and heavier weights 10 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note:—Prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—With an increased demand for butter from outside points, prices on the best grades have advanced one cent. Fancy dairy is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound this week; No. 1 dairy is the same at 19 cents and good round lots are 17 to 18 cents per pound.

Eggs—There is no lack of eggs coming forward just now and prices are the same, namely, 15 to 16 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—Potatoes are just the same price this week. New potatoes are making their appearance and are daily becoming cheaper. Old potatoes are worth from 50 to 55 cents per bushel, while new potatoes can be laid down in Winnipeg today at \$1.35 per bushel. These will cost the consumer from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Milk and Cream—The prices on milk and cream are unchanged. Sweet cream is worth 27 cents per pound of butterfat, delivered in Winnipeg, and sour cream is 22 cents per pound of butterfat, f.o.b. point of shipment. Sweet milk is the same, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Poultry—Live poultry is in good demand on the local market, but very little is being sent in from the farms just now. Live hens are worth 12 cents per pound, roosters 10 cents, ducks 12 cents, geese 12 cents and turkeys 13 to 15 cents per pound.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 22 to June 28 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
June 22	119½	120½	121½	110½	103½	98½	..	52½	51½	51½	51½	49	..	..	..	..	150½	147½	..	..
23	124	120½	121½	115	107½	..	..	53½	51½	51½	51½	49½	..	..	..	..	151	148	..	..
24	127½	124½	119½	..	..	..	..	53½	52	52	51	50	..	..	..	..	150	147	..	..
25	129½	126½	122	120	113	..	..	54½	52½	52½	51½	50½	..	..	..	..	149½	146½	..	..
26	130	127	122½	..	..	..	..	55½	54	54	53	52	..	..	..	..	150½	147½	..	..
28	132½	129½	125½	..	..	..	..	57½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151½	148½	..	..
Week ago	118½	116	113½	109½	102½	..	..	53	51½	51½	50½	49	..	..	..	..	150½	147½	..	..
Year ago	92	89½	86½	82	..	..	..	39½	37½	36½	..	..	52½	50½	..	..	165	162	149	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	June 28	Year Ago	June 24	June 26	June 26	June 26		June 28	Year Ago	June 25	June 26	June 19	June 26
Cattle	\$ c & c	\$ c & c	\$ c & c	\$ c & c	\$ c & c	\$ c & c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers, dry feed	8.00-8.85	7.00-7.25	8.25-8.75	6.75-7.00	6.75-9.60	5.00-8.75	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	25c		20c-23c	18c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.15-7.75	6.75-7.00	7.75-8.00	6.35-6.75			No. 1 dairy	19c	18c	20c-22½c	20c	18c-20c	17c	17c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.35-7.10	6.25-6.50	7.40-7.75	6.75-7.25			Good round lots	17c-18c	14c-15c	16c-18c	17c	17c	16c
Best fat cows	6.25-6.75	5.00-6.00	6.75-7.25	5.50-6.10			Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	5.75-6.25	4.75-5.25	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	3.25-9.30	4.75-7.35	Strictly new laid	15c-16c	16c-18c	22½c-25c	20c	19c	17c
Common cows	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.50	4.75-5.50	4.00-5.00			Potatoes						
Choice heifers	6.75-7.25	6.75-8.10	7.50-8.10	5.75-6.25			In sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	\$1.00-\$1.25	75c	65c-70c	75c	70c
Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.50			Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls	4.60-5.00	4.50-4.75	5.75-6.25	4.25-5.00			Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	28c	25c-27c		33c	25c
Best feeding steers	5.75-6.35	7.00-7.40	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00			Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	22c	19c-21c	20c-23c		27c	22½c
Best stocker steers	5.85-6.10	6.50-7.25					Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.50	47c per lb. of butter-fat		\$2.00	\$2.30
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$85-\$90	\$65-\$80			Dressed Poultry						
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$65	\$60-\$65			Roosters	14c				40c-50c	14c
							Fowl	12c		10c		40c-50c	11c
Hogs							Ducks	14c				55c	
Choice hogs	\$8.25	\$8.00	\$9.40-\$9.65	\$8.00	\$7.90	\$7.45	Geese						
Heavy sows	\$6.00-\$6.25	\$6.75			\$7.05-\$7.70		Turkeys	14c		15c			
Stags	\$4.30-\$5.00	\$5.50					Hay (per ton)						
Sheep and Lambs			spring				No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$12			\$20	
Choice lambs		\$7.50-\$8.00	\$10.50-\$11.50	\$7.50	\$7.00-\$9.40	\$5.00-\$9.35	No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$12	\$14	\$7	\$15-\$18	\$11.50
Best killing sheep		\$5.75-\$6.00	\$5.00-\$6.25	\$6.50	\$5.75-\$6.80	\$6.00-\$7.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$18	\$16			
							No. 1 Midland	\$13					

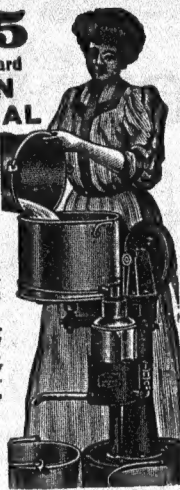
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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A **SOLID PROPOSITION**, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.



PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

PEERLESS BONE CUTTERS

Automatic positive feed; — practical in design — strongly built; — best on the market.



PY-CO POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

LEE MANUFACTURING CO. PEMBROKE ONT. LIMITED

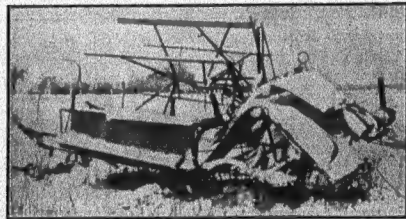
Farmers!

YOU ARE FACING RUIN

when you do not protect your buildings and livestock by a fire insurance policy. It would be a terrible hardship to have to spend the proceeds of this year's crop to replace your property when a few dollars each fall expended in an insurance policy will give you protection from such a calamity. **INSURANCE THAT INSURES** is what you require and this can be had at a very low cost from

THE SASKATOON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: SASKATOON, Sask.
Live Agents Wanted in this Province



PROTECT YOUR MACHINERY

With our Metal-clad Buildings
FIRE-RETARDING CONSTRUCTION

See page 23, June 2nd issue, for list of different size buildings, or list will be sent on request.

THE WESTERN METAL PRODUCTS CO.

Dept. 8, 481 Toronto Street - Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Co-operative Union

A conference of the Ontario section of the Co-operative Union of Canada was held at Peterboro on Victoria Day, the chairman of the section, Manager Dickson, of the Galt society, presiding. Delegates were present from societies at Peterboro, Ottawa, Galt, Preston, Guelph and Welland.

The chairman, in his opening address, said this was the third sectional conference they had held. By meeting together they had at previous conferences acquired knowledge for their mutual advantage. They were assembled again to see what they could do by collective effort to propagate the doctrines of co-operation in the province, and exchange views on questions relating to the business side of the movement. He had had long experience as a manager in Scotland, and had been told many times by co-operative leaders in the old land that the co-operative name in Canada was held in very low repute. As the result of his experience here, he was of opinion that the principal cause was the existence of so many fake societies, which periodically were foisted on the public by promoters for their private advantage, and which inevitably failed with great loss to people honestly desirous of applying co-operative principles, consequently causing widespread discouragement. Sometimes societies honestly organized, thru lack of experience, got into difficulties and failed. He knew from his personal experience that those societies could be saved and put on a strong foundation if, instead of allowing themselves secretly to drift into the hands of creditors and their debt collectors, they consulted and followed the advice of the Co-operative Union immediately such financial difficulties presented themselves. The great difficulty was the engagement of inexperienced managers. If societies were to escape the rocks of bankruptcy, co-operatively trained managers would have to be imported until such time as we were able to train our own.

A Dominion Congress

The question of the adequate financing of the union was introduced by Mr. Harrison, of Galt, who pointed out that for years past the general secretary of the union had not only given his services without payment, but had been compelled to advance money out of his own pocket to meet expenses, and there was always a considerable amount due to him. It was unfair to him and humiliating to themselves. They should carry their own financial responsibilities, and not throw the whole weight on one individual. Eventually it was resolved that the Ontario section ask that a Dominion congress be held on Labor Day, and the rules amended requiring every society to contribute annually twenty-five cents for each of their members, which it was thought would meet the difficulty. An annual per capita tax of two cents was levied to meet the Ontario expenses.

Organization and Audit

General Secretary Keen, of the Co-operative Union of Canada, addressed the delegates on "The organization and financial oversight of societies in Ontario." He said that, in recent years, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment thruout Canada in favor of co-operative principles. That sentiment rarely crystallized into economic fact. Few enquiries as to the formation of societies sent to him by representative farmers and workingmen assumed substantial shape. This was because the union had no machinery for organization to direct along right channels the energies of the people concerned. In addition, for a similar reason, the mortality of societies actually organized was unnecessarily high. With business-like treatment of the problem, failures would be almost impossible. To meet the situation in Ontario, what was needed was the incorporation and financing, on an investment basis, of an organization and auditing society which would probably be self-sustaining from the commencement.

Unless a considerable number of societies were organized in town and rural districts, the ratio of development of individual societies would be affected.

Their progress would be very slow and financial savings small. Economies were not so much dependent upon what each individual society could itself do as upon the organization, under co-operative auspices, of the demand for merchandise of a considerable proportion of the people of the province.

Farmers and Workingmen

It was necessary to get the workingmen and farmers to co-operate for the purpose of purchasing those supplies which were common to both sections, and for workingmen's societies to get from the farmers' societies direct the produce of the farms required by the people in the cities, thereby eliminating intermediate profit charges. The enormous savings in European co-operation, and the growth of the individual societies had coincided with, and been occasioned by, the growth of the wholesale societies. Before one could be established in Ontario with reasonable hope of success, a considerable increase of well managed retail societies would be necessary. The farmers of Ontario were experimenting with centralized distribution thru farmers' clubs as the local unit. Within twelve months they had discovered its impracticability except for extensive individual purchases and large supplies needed for the purposes of their industry. They would, logically, as in other countries, in due time gravitate to the co-operative agricultural store as the only practical method of acquiring the greater portion of their supplies.

Expert Management Necessary

The success of such agricultural stores, as of those of workingmen, would depend upon scientific organization and expert management. In the early years, in both town and country, men necessarily inexperienced would man the committees in control of the societies, and permanency and success would depend upon the continuous and systematic guidance which could be given them by outside co-operative bodies. He felt that in anticipation thereof there should be in connection with the suggested organizing institution an auditing branch, that the Ontario section should agree upon a common form of balance sheet, that balance sheets and auditors' reports should be submitted periodically to a board of experts appointed by the Ontario section, that inexperienced committees should be required to abandon dangerous business and financial policies immediately they are pointed out to them, and consult with the provincial board in the selection of expert managers, and that failure to adopt the recommendation should, for the good name and credit of the movement, be punished by exclusion from the union.

It was necessary to move more rapidly, but soundly and scientifically, and as co-operative institutions were developed, co-operators would have an ever increasing number of workingmen and farmers educated in co-operative principles, and experienced in sound business methods. The conference resolved to refer the proposition to the sectional board for consideration, with instructions to report thereon to the next meeting.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions were passed that British co-operative newspapers be requested to warn co-operative employees, owing to numerous bogus societies in Canada, not to accept employment offered to them in this country without first consulting the general secretary of the Canadian union; to make representations to the Ontario attorney-general as to illegal conspiracies of wholesale merchants to deprive properly incorporated co-operative societies of the goods of their trade; and to hold the next conference at Guelph.

MORE MANITOBA CHARGES

Leaders of Both Parties Accused of Corrupt Deal in Change of Government

A new sensation was sprung in the Manitoba political situation on Monday, June 21, when charges were made before the Royal Commission investigating the Parliament Buildings scandal to the effect that the resignation of the Roblin government was the result of a deal in which it

was agreed that the enquiry was to be dropped and no criminal proceedings taken in consideration of the Liberals being placed in power and paid \$50,000.

The Charges

The charges were made by C. P. Fullerton, K.C., acting for fourteen private members of the Conservative party in the legislature, and in substance were as follows:—

That a deal was made, whereby the Roblin government resigned office and permitted the Norris government to step in, for financial and other considerations;

That the Royal Commission's investigation into the Parliament Buildings graft scandal was to be stifled and switched into a civil suit against Thomas Kelly & Sons.

That a sufficient number of Conservatives were to resign, to give the Liberals a majority in the House and that the same number of Liberals were to be elected unopposed;

That the Liberals agreed, in consideration of the sum of \$50,000, to abandon the legal protests they had entered for the purpose of unseating certain Conservatives elected to the legislature at the last provincial election.

That the charges can be established, and that the following persons can testify as to the deal, viz.: Lieutenant-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron; Chief Justice M. J. Howell; Premier Norris; Hon. Thos. H. Johnson; Hon. A. B. Hudson; Hon. Sir Rodmond Roblin; Hon. James H. Howden; Frank H. Phippen, K.C.; L. P. Tilley; A. J. Andrews, K.C.; C. P. Wilson, K.C.; H. J. Symington and J. B. Coyne.

The deal, if such was made, was not carried out, but it is alleged that \$25,000 was paid and the new government was unable to carry out its promises because of public opinion.

Mr. Fullerton asked the Royal Commission to permit him to call witnesses to prove his charges, but the Commission after consideration decided that this matter lay outside of their power unless it could be shown that the \$50,000 spoken of came from the Parliament Buildings contract. Mr. Fullerton said he could not prove this, altho he had a shrewd suspicion that it was so. Counsel for the late government, A. J. Andrews, strongly objected to the commission enquiring into the matter, while the Liberal counsel expressed willingness to have anything and everything gone into.

Will be Investigated

Next day the government announced that if the Commission so desired, its powers would be enlarged so as to enable it to undertake the enquiry. Mr. Fullerton stated, however, that he would prefer a separate commission, intimating that he might desire to call Chief Justice Mathers, chairman of the original Commission, as a witness. Meanwhile, the Winnipeg Telegram has been demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission by the Dominion government to supersede the existing provincial commission, suggesting the name of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The appointment of a second Commission to investigate the charges made by Mr. Fullerton was announced by the provincial government on Thursday, Mr. Justice Perdue, of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Justice Gault, of the King's Bench Court, and Hon. H. A. Robson, Public Utilities Commissioner, being appointed. The new Commission met on Monday, June 28, and made arrangements to at once proceed with the hearing of Mr. Fullerton's witnesses.

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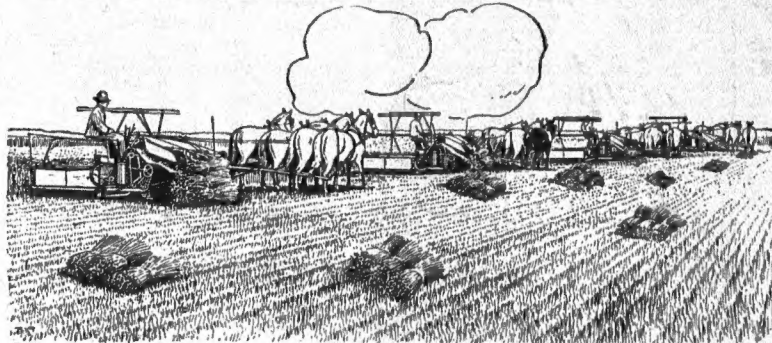
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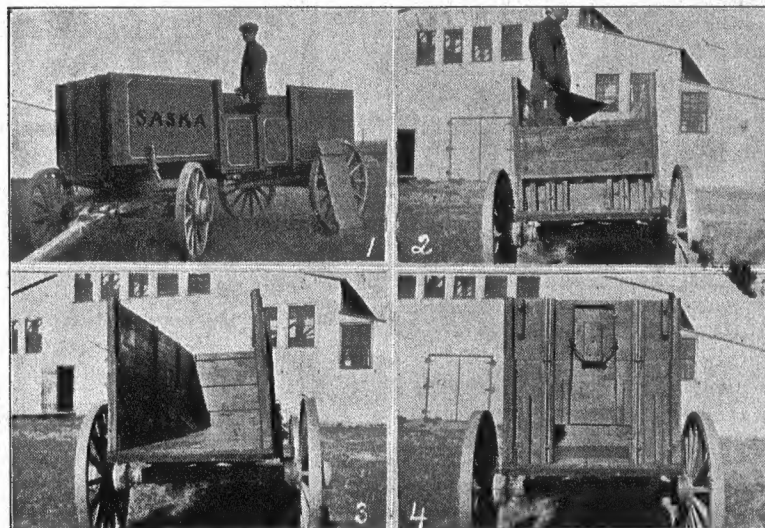
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JUL 5 1915

Int. Agr. Inst.

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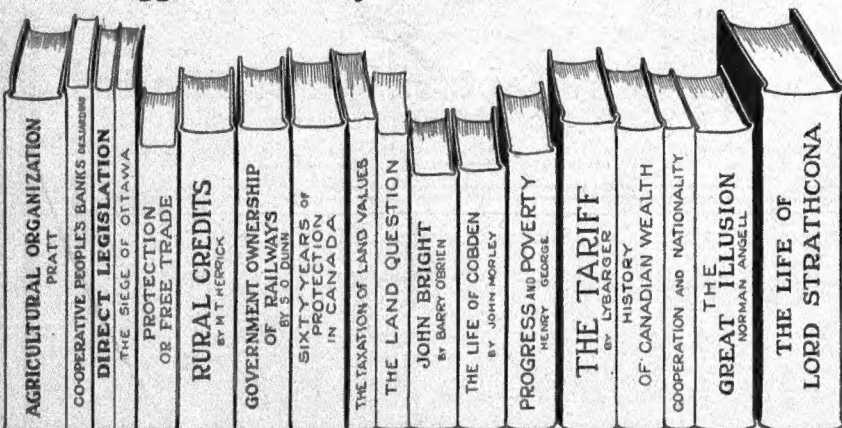
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